Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Matters have a warlike look at Suffolk, Va. Our pickets have been driven in after severe skirmishing with an overwhelming force of rebels and at last accounts the two armies were confronting each other face to face. Our position is deemed an impregnable one and no fears are entertained as to the final result.

Gen. Grant has shown his signal military ability by determining at the very outset of his entrance upon his new duties, to break up the scattering policy which has characterized Halleck's administration, and to this end the armies in Louisiana and Texas are to be massed with the Mississippi armies for striking "blows" this season. Grant means work.

It is intimated in a Washington dispatch that another call will be speedily issued for two hundred or three hundred thousand more men to finish up the job of suppressing the rebellion. The only condition necessary to the prompt endorsement of the call of the people will be the conviction that at last we are to have some vigorous work done and an end of the Halleckian business.

Vallandigham, the banished traitor, is sending incendiary letters from British soil to his Copperhead friends in Ohio, urging the speedy fruition of the "bloody fruit" foretold by the rebel papers. It is only another proof of the complete and hearty understanding between the Copperheads and the rebels, that the only resource left to secure the independence of the Confederacy is to provoke a fire-in-the-rear in the North. A remarkable letter from a rebel Congressman, which will be found upon the third page of this issue, adds weight to this theory. The people must be prepared to thwart the plans of the home rebels.

Our Washington dispatches make the important announcement that General Meade, suffering under a severe attack of pneumonia, will, under the advice of his physicians, temporarily retire from active service. It is more than probable that the command of the Army of the Potomac will devolve upon General Smith.

The death of the gallant and chivalric Col. Dahlgren has been avenged by our forces. Gen. Butler dispatched a sufficient cavalry force to King's and Queen's Court House, the citizens of which locality under pretence of being non-combatants ambushed Col. Dahlgren. Our cavalry found a rebel camp there, filled with the pretended non-combatants. The camp was broken up, several killed, a large number taken prisoners and many mills and a great amount of stores were destroyed.

Saturday was a field day in the House. Although devoted to speech making, the speech-making rapidly turned into a spirited debate, in which Sunset Cox decidedly made a beast of himself. A pointed allusion to the "Buckeye Abroad," in which Mr. Cox devoted so much space to an affectionate and loving appeal and admiration for the negro, touched him on the raw, and drove him nearly insane with madness. Later in the debate Mr. Grinnell got waked up, and hurled some rather sharp epithets at Cox. It was an unhappy day for poor Sunset.

Upon the inside of this issue will be found letters from our special correspondent, who accompanied Gen. Sherman on his great raid. They will prove of especial interest, as it is relating to the incidents of the expedition and the spirit and feeling of the people of Mississippi. They are the first detailed accounts of the Expedition yet published.

Gen. Sigel has assumed command of his Department of West Virginia. What will the Copperheads say now, who have been asserting that the President was only fooling with him and did not intend to confer that dignity on him?

The dispatch to the New York *World* from Washington, professing to give the conclusions of a Council of War, at which Lincoln, Grant, Stanton, and Halleck were present, may or may not be true. If true, it may be taken for granted that Gen. Grant intends to command it himself; if he does there will be no more fooling and shilly-shallying with the Potomac army. We observe that half a dozen Illinois regiments are under orders to join the Potomac army forthwith. That looks like business. Grant would hardly think of taking his Western warriors to the Potomac unless there is some serious work to be done in that quarter.

Now that another man has been elected, and the blockade of the Pennsylvania Senate broken up, to the discomfiture of the Copperhead conspirators, the rebels have released Senator-Major White. The news being received in the Pennsylvania Senate the Copperheads affected much satisfaction, but the hypocrisy of their manifestation was so apparent as to disgust all honest men.

There was a great shout in the Albany Bastile on Wednesday evening, when it was announced that Gerrit Smith had [illegible] the President's autograph copy of the Proclamation of Freedom. There was a fitness about the turn of the wheel which made everybody glad.

In the speech on the gold bill in the Senate [illegible] last, Senator Sherman [illegible] an amendment to the bill [illegible] passed the House restoring to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to sell the surplus gold in his hands. He showed that the sum now on hand is over $19,[illegible] and that at the present rate of receipts, there will be in the Treasury, July 1, [illegible] in gold. Of this enormous sum, [illegible] will be due and payable on [illegible], and as the banks of New York hold [illegible] in gold, more than $40,000,000 will be hoarded up on July 1, unless the power to sell is granted. When the foolish or criminal action of the House became known in New York, the gold black-legs sent specie [illegible] to 169. When it became known that the Senate would insist on the right to sell, gold fell as suddenly to 162, and closed at [illegible]. If the Senate amendment becomes a law, gold will go down to 150, or lower.

PORK AND BEEF PACKING IN CHICAGO FOR 1863-4.

In the commercial columns of to-day's issue will be found a statement of the Pork and Beef packing for 1863-4. By reference to it, the Pork packing will be found to foot up 904,659 Hogs, and the Beef-packing [illegible] Beeves.

FROM LARKINSVILLE, TENN.

Description of Larkinsville—General [illegible] Negro Order—The Negroes [illegible]—The Larkins Ferry Bridge—Refugees' Stories — The Troops at Larkinsville, &c.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

LARKINSVILLE, TENN., March 2, 1864.

[illegible] at present the headquarters of the [illegible] division of the 15th army corps, is situated in a [illegible] valley, fertile, surrounded by hills, and [illegible] a few uncouth buildings [illegible] out of proportion to [illegible]. Larkinsville was [illegible] its men, women and [illegible] drank whisky, became [illegible] and rebellious. They would [illegible] a revolution from mere want [illegible] the thing being ready [illegible] they at once embraced [illegible]. Just now, in portion [illegible] the fruits of the [illegible].

The few negroes formerly held in servitude are [illegible] who remain with their former masters [illegible] conscious of their changed [illegible] at all to assert their [illegible] continue to labor as usual upon [illegible] condition of good treatment. [illegible] a general order in relation [illegible] of crops. The order [illegible]

[illegible] ARMY CORPS, [illegible], Ala., Feb. 25, 1864.

[illegible] No. 19.—I. Persons living [illegible] will be permitted to [illegible] and their farms [illegible] they [illegible] and [illegible] be [illegible] on plantations by [illegible] with, but allowed [illegible] a right to employ [illegible] of every regiment [illegible] of this command, and [illegible]

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan.
R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[illegible] choose, the negroes to receive for their labor, food and clothing, and a certain agreed portion of the crops. By the other plan, which is most generally adopted in cases where the owner is in the Federal service, the land is divided into parcels and let to the negroes, the owner receiving one part and the negroes the balance of the product of their separate fields. With this system the planters seem to be entirely satisfied. Of course this year's experience will not be a fair test, as few farms are provided, or can be, with a sufficiency of draught animals and implements. But other things being equal, it is the general belief of the more intelligent planters that as large and as remunerative crops will be produced as under the system of slavery. With the negroes the system is not regarded favorably with any unanimity. In some instances a large proportion of the negroes on a place remain and make the arrangements I have indicated, with their former masters, while in others a few, and in many not an African can be induced to remain upon any terms. This reluctance to remain at their former homes is the legitimate result of several causes. Every one knows what a hard master is. With that knowledge, no one will wonder that the African when liberated, refuses to live with and work for the man who has starved, over-worked, and treated him with inhumanity when he had the power. All of that class are out of the question in the business of hiring to former masters. The changes are that the terrible experiences of labor for Southern men will deter them from hiring to any native planter. Then, again, the negroes of this section are, as a class, ignorant, unaccustomed to depend upon themselves, have never realized any benefits from agriculture, and have no confidence, as a general rule, in adventuring alone in its pursuit. Military life with its bustle, and parade and excitement, is peculiarly attractive to them. The first realization of freedom which the slave experiences is when he comes within the lines of our armies. It is not strange therefore that gratitude to that which he considers his liberator, together with his natural love for the pomp and circumstance of war, should make the great majority of them desirous to remain with the army. Such is the fact, with regard to the larger part of the negroes when they first reach our lines. There is no doubt, however, that with proper treatment, encouragement, and assurance from Federal officers, they can be induced to resume the pursuits in which they have been reared, excepting of course such as are required for military labor. The system which is being experimented in this field is most certainly better in every point of view than the policy I saw on the Mississippi during the Vicksburg campaign.

Ten miles south of Larkinsville, at an old ferry, there is a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee River. The bridge was constructed at the time Gen. Morgan L. Smith made his raid into De Kalb county, Alabama. Upon the return of the troops, Gen Smith stationed a sufficient force to hold the position, and left the bridge across the river. It has proved to be of great service to us, and a source of great annoyance to the rebels. There is not a Union man, or an unwilling conscript scarcely a black man "waiting and watching over the border" for freedom, that does not know of the Larkins Ferry Bridge and the Yankees that are about it. All kinds and varieties of refugees—black and white, male and female, old and young, originally rebels, and Union men who have lived in the mountains for months—cross the bridge every day. I have seen, during a few days' sojourn, refugees from Rome, Atlanta, Mobile and Montgomery. From whatever point in North and Central Alabama and Georgia, the popular route is by the Larkins Bridge. The rebel army could as well afford the loss of a sharp skirmish daily, as the incessant seepage by this bridge. Various plans have been formed for the destruction of the pontoon bridge, but the commander of this division is not to be caught unprepared, or surprised by day or night. So the bridge spans the dividing waters between the fields of the two armies, and furnishes a safe retreat from conscription and slavery.

There are various items of Southern news obtained from refugees and deserters, which I give you for what you consider them worth, premising, however, that such information is of very dubious character. The result of the late affair near Dalton is an instance which shows how much faith ought to be placed in the various stories of deserters. The almost universal report which they brought in before the advance upon Dalton was that the position had been weakened by the withdrawal of troops and artillery, and that the rebels would not fight at that place. I allude to the unreliability of news received through such sources, because in some journals too much credit and importance is given to it.

Refugees, who are intelligent, and so far as we can judge, in a short conversation, honest, report that on the 24th Sherman was still at Meridian, but that on the 25th news was received at Atlanta (the day my informants left) that he had moved, and that the rebel military authorities were uncertain in which direction he had gone. They state that the rebels are in a great confusion and terror at the approach of Sherman. He is represented to the soldiery and people as a bloodthirsty, merciless invader, that destroys all property on his line of march, and is utterly regardless of life, slaying men, women and children. From parties who were at Kingston during the two last days of the Dalton affair, I learn that Cheatham's and Cleburne's division had already moved south to reinforce Polk, but came back on Thursday night and Friday. The repulse at Rocky Faced Ridge they claimed as a great victory. One who appeared to be very well informed stated that the force at Mobile would be 22,000 in case recent reinforcements detached from Polk's command should succeed in reaching the city. Non-combatants have been ordered to leave Mobile by the Mayor and Gen. Maury, but without effect. The country through which they supposed Sherman to be marching, from Meridian to Mobile, is said to be almost destitute of supplies. Roddy's command of cavalry has been ordered to rendezvous at Gadsden. Roddy himself is there, and was not in the engagement of the cavalry under Smith. The approach by water by the Apalachicola and [illegible] rivers, is reported to be unguarded. The only gunboat which the rebels had on this river, the Chattahoochee, was accidentally blown up some time since. Another was in process of construction at Columbus. It is heavily clad with iron, and intended to draw seven feet. After the plates had been put on she was launched in eight feet of water, and immediately went to the bottom.

Among the troops stationed here are three Chicago batteries. Battery A, Capt. Wood; B, Capt. Rumsey, and H, Lieut. DeGraff. Batteries A and B have not re-enlisted, and I think will not. Battery H has re-enlisted. Of the infantry regiments from Illinois stationed here, but one, the 55th, has been in service a sufficient time to entitle them to enlist as veterans. The 55th will not re-enlist as a regiment; perhaps a hundred of the men have re-enlisted, but that will not entitle them to an organization as a veteran regiment. Speaking of re-enlisting, there was a rich scene at batteries A and B a few days since. Some mischievous wag started the report that the Chicago Board of Trade had, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution that inasmuch as batteries A and B had not re-enlisted as veterans, the members of the Board of Trade would not, upon the return home of the officers and men of these batteries, give them any employment. The tale was believed, and the boys waxed absolutely indignant. B's boys visited A's boys—A's boys talked with B's. They gathered around camp-fires and discussed the outrage till the small hours. The stores of slang uttered, invective choice and curses and stamps. All talked loud as artillerymen and some like veterans. Sleep composed them, and in the morning it was suspected that the boys had been the victims of a practical joke.

The following order although it was issued some months since, will not be uninteresting to the friends of those who compose the Fifteenth Corps. There are in it omissions made through inadvertance. For instance Battery H 8th Illinois, was at Shiloh and did splendid execution on Sunday. The 8th Missouri was in Sherman's division during the siege of Corinth, as was the 55th Illinois. 1st Battery U. S. Infantry had charge of the guns of position in batteries Robinett and Williams, at the battle of Corinth. The 7th Iowa Infantry was the heaviest sufferer at the battle of Belmont. Battery B, 1st Illinois was at Fredericktown. These errors are all that I can recall, without doubt there are others. Since the publication of the order the corps has been, portions of it, engaged at Collinsville, Cherokee Station, Chattanooga, Siege of Knoxville and Dalton.

The 13th Illinois was at Jackson, in which nearly the whole of the 2d Division was engaged, and Champion Hills. The Steele's Bayou expedition is not credited to any command.

The glorious record covers twenty-nine battles in which no defeat is recorded.

[We give below such parts of the order as refer to Illinois troops—Eds. TRIB.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.—The report of the Board of Officers, appointed for the purpose of determining the names of battles that the regiments and batteries in the 15th army corps are entitled to inscribe upon their respective colors and guidons, in pursuance of General Orders, No. 12, of date February 22, 1862, from the War Department, having been approved by the Major General commanding the Corps, is hereby published for the information of this command:

13th Illinois Infantry—Chickasaw Bayou and assault of 29th, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg and assaults of 22d; Jackson.

[illegible] Illinois Infantry—Madrid, Island Ten, Farmington, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg; Jackson.

[illegible] Illinois Infantry—Shiloh, siege of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg; Jackson.

[illegible] Illinois Infantry—Farmington, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg; Jackson.

[illegible] Illinois Infantry—Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg; Jackson.

[illegible] Illinois Infantry—Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and assaults 19th and 22d; Jackson.

[illegible] Illinois Infantry—Coldwater, siege of Vicksburg; Jackson.

[illegible] Illinois Infantry—Siege of Vicksburg; Jackson.

[illegible] Illinois Infantry—Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg siege and assaults 19th and 22d.

[illegible] Illinois Infantry—Siege of Vicksburg; Jackson.

[illegible] Illinois Infantry—Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Vicksburg siege and assaults 19th and 22d; Jackson.

[illegible] Illinois Infantry—Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg siege and assaults 19th and 22d.

1st Illinois Artillery, Company A, Capt. Wood—Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg; Jackson.

1st Illinois Artillery, Company B, Captain Rumsey—Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg.

1st Illinois Artillery, Company E—Shiloh, siege of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg; Jackson.

1st Illinois Artillery, Company F—Siege of Vicksburg; Jackson.

[illegible] Illinois Artillery, Company H, Lieut. DeGraff—Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg.

1st Illinois Artillery, Company I—Shiloh, Russell House, siege of Vicksburg; Jackson.

By order of Major General U. S. GRANT.
[illegible] Assistant Adjutant General.

The roster of the field and staff of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 15th army corps, is as follows:

Giles A. Smith, Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols. Commanding 1st brigade.

Joel R. Gore, Surgeon 127th Ill. Inf'y, Sen. Surgeon 1st brigade.

Gordon Lofland, Capt. and A. A. Gen. U. S. Vols., A. A. Gen. 1st brigade.

William Hill, Capt. 8th Mo. Vol. Inf'y, A. A. Insp. Gen. 1st brigade.

Nelson Patterson, Capt. 8th Mo. Vol. Inf'y, A. D. C. 1st brigade.

Add. Ware, jr., 1st Lieut. 8th Mo. Vol. Inf'y, A. D. C. 1st brigade.

Thos. B. Carson, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 55th Ill. Vol. and A. A. Q. M. 1st brigade.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Death of Col. Dahlgren Avenged.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 11.—The steamer Spaulding, from Beaufort, 10th, has arrived. She brings the officers of the U. S. steamer Peterhoff, sunk off Wilmington last Sunday, by a collision with the steamer Monticello. Also the officers of the blockade runner Don, captured March 4th, by the steamer Pequot, and the officers of the blockade runner Scotia.

All is quiet at Newbern.

Gen. Butler sent a portion of Kilpatrick's cavalry, with Cols. Onderdonk and Spears, to King and Queen's Court House, to deal with the citizens claiming to be non-combatants, who ambushed Col. Dahlgren. Col. Onderdonk reports that the 5th and 6th Virginia cavalry, with citizens, 1200 in all, were driven from their camp near Carrollton store. The camp was taken, and a number killed. Seventy prisoners were taken. The enemy was also driven from the Court House. A large number of grain mills and store houses were burned.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 11.—The steamer New York arrived last night from Point Lookout, with 800 privates and 45 officers, rebel prisoners. The New York sailed for City Point this afternoon. The rebel Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee was sent up with this flag of truce to be exchanged.

Gen. Grant's Progress.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Gen. Grant was a passenger on this morning's early train from Washington. He stopped here at the Relay House, and proceeded West.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

GENERAL MEADE TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE TEMPORARILY.

Our Picket Lines at Suffolk, Va., Driven in by a Large Force of Rebels.

ANOTHER CALL FOR 300,000 MORE EXPECTED.

Longstreet Reported Moving Into North Carolina—His Train Gone to Richmond.

Colonel Dahlgren's Death Fearfully Avenged by our Cavalry.

Details of the Attack on the Steamer Hillman—Gallantry of our Troops.

GEN. GRANT CONCENTRATING THE ARMIES FOR A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

Vallandigham Trying to Incite Civil War in Ohio.

Another Hitch in the Exchange of Prisoners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Matters—A New Call Expected—Gen. Grant's Policy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

The rebels have returned only six hundred prisoners for eight hundred sent from Point Lookout by Gen. Butler. These numbers are in the exact proportions which the Richmond *Dispatch*, in an article sent you, in substance on Wednesday, threatened would be adopted by the rebel Government. Gen. Butler will immediately make another experiment.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the loss of the steamer Peterhoff, by collision with the Monticello, in a gale at night off Wilmington.

The Department declines to grant applications for the release of rebel prisoners on taking the oath of allegiance. It reserves them, however, for further consideration, prohibiting meantime the sending of such prisoners South. Forty or fifty applications are made daily, and it is not unlikely that in a short time commissioners will be organized to visit prisoners' camps for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the merits of each case.

Subscriptions for new long bonds will probably not be opened for three or four weeks. The Secretary of the Treasury's present intention is to negotiate the loan through those national banks which have been designated depositories.

The question whether to compel National Banks to redeem at a small discount in New York or at par at various points, is still under discussion. Some of the distant banks object to Comptroller McCulloch's recommendation of the former course, and from other quarters voices are raised against adding to the already great financial importance of New York.

Three hundred and thirteen national banks, with an aggregate capital of about $45,000,000, have been organized.

A general order from the War Department announces that all stores turned over to officers of the Quartermaster's Department by the U. S. Commission for the relief of national freedmen, with the approval of the immediate next military commander, who will satisfy himself that the stores are necessary for the subsistence and comfort of the freedmen, will be received and transported as public stores, consigned to Quartermasters at the post for which they are destined, who will, after examination and approval by the Post Commander or Provost Marshal, turn them over to duly authorised agents of the Commission for distribution to freedmen. Duly accredited agents and teachers of the Commission, under its orders, will be permitted to take passage upon Government steamers and railroad trains, but not at the expense of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There is no foundation for the statement in regard to the arrival of Mr. Dayton's son with important despatches from France in reference to projects of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. No special bearer of dispatches from Mr. Dayton has arrived here, nor is there any ground for the absurd rumors built on the supposed fact.

The *Republican* of this P. M. regrets to learn that Gen. Meade has not sufficiently recovered from his late attack of pneumonia to warrant him entering upon another campaign with the Army of the Potomac. His physician advises him not to attempt it, and there is little doubt he will yield to medical advice, and retire for a little time from active service.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Postoffice Department has just concluded contracts for mail service in Nebraska, Washington, Idaho, and other far off Territories. Among them, one providing that from July 1st next, the mails shall be carried twice from the intersection of the overland mail route at Salt Lake City, by way of Boise City and Auburn, to Wallawalla, in Washington Territory, in ten days in lieu of sending them via Placerville, California, to Portland, Oregon. This saves twelve hundred miles travel and ten days in the expedition of the mails for Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho. This important service is let to Ben. Halliday at $116,000 per annum. The mails for the newly discovered gold mines in Idaho, and Bannock City, are to be sent from Salt Lake City, and the contract is awarded to Mr. E. S. Alford.

THE SURPRISE AND DEATH OF COLONEL DAHLGREN.

Colonel Dahlgren's body servant, an intelligent colored man, who has arrived in Washington, communicates additional particulars of his master's death.

With his command of about eighty men, he was, between ten and eleven o'clock in the evening, riding toward King and Queen's Court House, on the way to Yorktown, when a volley of some two hundred rifles in ambush brought them to a sudden halt. A number fell; about half were taken prisoners, and the remainder followed the orders of their officers, to save themselves as they best could. Col. Dahlgren's servant remained in the vicinity till sunrise, when he found the Colonel's body lying by the roadside completely stripped, and the finger on which he wore a ring cut off, but not otherwise mutilated. The servant made his escape with the help of slaves, who fed him and passed him from cabin to cabin in safety. They told him that Dahlgren's assassins were citizens of the neighborhood. To the invitation to escape, they replied that they would gladly do so, but were unwilling to leave their families.

THE SHIP CANAL BILL.

The ship canal bill, embracing the Illinois project alone, was reported by Mr. Arnold, from the Committee on Roads and Canals to-day; but, on a point of order, taken by Mr. Holman, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, on the ground that it contained an appropriation. Mr. Arnold, however, on the suggestion of the Speaker, kept the floor and reported another bill of the same tenor, but with the appropriation feature struck out. After the points of order raised by Thad. Stevens and Mr. Holman had been disposed of, and Messrs. Arnold and Norton had made short speeches, the bill was made the special order for Monday week. It is evident, from the behavior of both sides to-day, that the fight will be as warm as last session.

NEGRO PAY BILL.

The negro pay bill, as passed by the Senate, gives colored persons in the military service the same pay, clothing, and other emoluments, except bounty, as white soldiers, from the 1st of January, 1864.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Gen. Grant intends to concentrate all our Western forces from the western boundary of Texas to the Mississippi camps, for smashing blows this spring.

Another call will soon be issued for from 200,000 to 300,000 men.

Major Gen. Lew Wallace has arrived here, having been summoned by the Secretary of War. Report assigns him to the command of the Middle Department, with headquarters at Baltimore.

FRANK BLAIR LIKELY TO LOOSE HIS SEAT.

The career of Mr. Frank Blair is likely to be soon run. Intriguing for months before hand to be made Speaker by the aid of the Democrats, and the disorganization of his party; aiding none but the enemies of the Administration since he came; making war upon none but its friends and members, he has lost whatever influence and respect he may have ever enjoyed among any save his old enemies. Of course the next step is to unite his fortunes wholly with theirs; and it is not probable that he will have to wait long for an opportunity to do it.

It will be remembered that Gen. Blair only got his certificate of election by a pretended majority of one hundred and fifty-three. The case is now under examination before the Election Committee. The contestant, Mr. Knox—a quiet, gentlemanly man, with a great deal of reserved force, and manifestly fully able to grapple with his antagonist—proves his election by a majority of over two thousand. Gen. Blair's rebutting testimony is confused and often contradictory; but, admitting it all, it only reduces Mr. Knox's majority to about fifteen hundred! It is hard, therefore, to see how the case can have any but one result.

FROM CAIRO.

The Steamer C. E. Hillman Attacked by Guerillas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 12, 1864.

A detachment of Col. Hawkins' 7th Tennessee cavalry, now on scouting service, have lately succeeded in capturing some twenty guerillas, along with their muster-rolls. Eleven of them were taken yesterday in the vicinity of Union City.

Gen. Sherman has returned from New Orleans, and is now in Memphis.

I have from reliable sources the following particulars of the late attack on the steamer C. E. Hillman. The Hillman left for Memphis on the 5th, having on board a number of returned officers and soldiers, and fifty prisoners, under charge of a sergeant and six men of the 13th Ill., and a large number of other passengers, stopped at Island 10, to wood, but was told by the citizens that better wood could be obtained for less price at a landing across the chute on the Missouri shore.

The steamer ran across the chute, and making fast, commenced taking on fuel. Several soldiers of the 58th Illinois, and two of the guards, stepped ashore, the guards carrying their guns. As one of the soldiers stepped behind a pile of wood, he was confronted by some fifteen guerillas, who asked how many men were on the boat; to which he replied that he didn't know. The guerillas told him he was a liar, and one of them drawing a revolver, shot him, the ball entering the palm of his hand and coming out at the elbow. The soldier pretending to be dead, fell upon the ground, where he remained until the guerillas were repulsed and fled into the woods.

One of the guards hearing the firing, and seeing the party approaching, fired his piece, bringing down his man. Three guerillas then sprang aboard the boat and attempted with matches to set fire to the hay upon deck, but being attacked, the attempt was frustrated. They then seized three of the 58th Illinois, and taking them ashore, robbed them of their money and part of their clothing, their comrades upon shore keeping up a hot fire upon the boat in the meantime. When the firing commenced the sergeants and guards were in the after part of the boat, and seizing their arms ran upon boiler deck and opened upon the guerillas. Three of the scoundrels were seen to fall, probably killed, and others were wounded. They finally abandoned the fight and retreated up to the timber. During the firing a deck hand seized an axe and cut the line. Whilst doing this a guerilla took deliberate aim at him but missed his mark. Before he could fire the second time the guerilla fell from a shot by one of the guards. The pilot stood at his wheel bravely attempting to work his boat out in the stream, but one of the prisoners cut the tiller rope, when the pilot rushed down into the engine room where with the help of a soldier he seized the tiller and succeeded in getting the boat off the shore. During the fight three soldiers who had been taken prisoners effected their escape, and by swimming succeeded in reaching the steamer. The escape of the boat is due to the bravery of the guard, who stood their ground undauntedly against double their numbers well armed with shot guns and revolvers. One Colonel on board hid himself in a closet until after the danger was over, when he was as brave as a lion. He will probably be court martialed.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Vallandigham Urging War in the North.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 12, 1864.

Vallandigham has written a letter of condolence to the proprietors of the Dayton *Empire*, whose office was gutted recently. He says there is now but one remedy for the past, and preventive of future injuries, and that is instant, summary and ample reprisals upon the property of the men at home, who by language and conduct are always inciting to these outrages. Retaliation is the only and the rightful remedy in times like these. Reprisals in such cases are now the only means left for a return to law and order.

Judge A. G. W. Carter's libel suit against the *Commercial* of this city for $20,000 for publishing a statement that he had accepted $1,000 to withdraw from the Democratic ticket last spring to make way for a more available man, has terminated; verdict, one cent damages.

The 22d Ohio infantry, 550 strong, arrived to-day on their way home on furlough. The regiment was in Sherman's late expedition. Veterans are pouring back to the army with large accessions of recruits.

Columbus papers announce that Ohio has filled her quotas under all calls.

Gen. Grant is due here to-night.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The Programme of the Indian Campaign.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, March 12.

The following will appear in the St. Paul papers to-morrow morning:

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST, ST. PAUL, Minn., March 9th, 1864.

In consequence of the many applications made to me for information with regard to the contemplated military operations in this district during the approaching season, and the general interest manifested by the people on the frontier to learn what dispositions are to be made for their defence, I deem it to be my duty to state what is proper to be made public on this subject through the medium of the journals in this city.

The programme fixed upon by Maj. Gen. Pope embraces three distinct objects: First, The chastisement and subjugation of the bands of savages on both sides of the Missouri River who continue refractory and hostile.

Second, The protection of the overland route to Idaho by the establishment of strong military posts within the Indian country, at convenient distances.

Third, The security of the Minnesota and Iowa frontier against the hostile raids. To effect the first purpose a powerful column of troops will take the field as early as the season will permit, to seek and attack the Indians who are reliably reported to have made a formidable combination to dispute the passage of a force into the country, and to attack steamers bound for the Upper Missouri river, and any overland expeditions *en route* for the gold regions of Idaho. The points where military posts are to be established are not yet determined upon with sufficient precision to enable me to mention the precise location, but they will be selected with the double view of protecting the route to Idaho and of deterring the savages from making a demonstration in force towards the white settlements, should they be disposed to do so.

The third object mentioned, that of guarding the frontier against petty raids, is to be accomplished by the occupation by the troops of such stations outside the line of settlements as will serve to check the passage of hostile parties, so far as the number of men that can be spared from field operations will permit, and by the constant patrol of strong parties of cavalry on both sides of the Minnesota River. Scouts will also be posted at the most exposed points to give timely warning of the approach of danger. It must be remembered, however, that hostilities exist between our Government and the Sioux bands, and while they continue, the settlers on the frontier should be prepared to co-operate in the destruction of any small parties of savages, who, driven to desperation by their present miserable state of destitution, may choose to incur the inevitable risks of an attempt to penetrate within the lines for the purposes of plunder.

I would respectfully suggest in this connection, that the thousand baseless and exaggerated rumors always put in circulation by frightened people, should find no place in the public prints, as they are prolific of injury to the vast interests of the State. All information of a reliable character will be immediately and cheerfully furnished from these headquarters, when of importance sufficient to be communicated.

(Signed) H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Our Picket Line Attacked at Suffolk.

NORFOLK, March 12.—A special to the *Herald* says: Yesterday afternoon our picket line, comprised of the 2d colored regiment, Col. Cole commanding, near Suffolk, was attacked by a force of the enemy, supported by four regiments of infantry, one regiment and a squad of cavalry, and two full batteries. Our pickets fell back to Barnard's Mill, when other troops were sent to their assistance. Seeing the strength of our supporting column, the enemy did not continue his pursuit farther. While Col. Cole's troops were falling back there were continual skirmishes. At some points our colored boys stood their ground manfully, and at others they became panic stricken. It is impossible to give to give our exact loss. About one hundred are missing. One Captain and a Lieutenant were killed. A squadron of the 20th cavalry under the command of Major Preston, started to find the enemy, and found them in full force at Barnard's Mill, where they still are, our troops face to face with them. Our position is impregnable.

FROM MAJOR GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

He Does Not Want to be Governor of Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—A prominent officer of the army writes to a friend in Illinois that General Logan is unwilling to become a candidate for Governor of that State, and earnestly hopes that the loyal voters of Illinois will unite, without reference to former party ties, upon a ticket made up of unconditional Unionists, who favor the prosecution of the war to the final overthrow of treason and rebellion.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 13.—The steamer Montpelier arrived this afternoon, with the blockade running steamer Mary Ann in tow, captured off Wilmington. The oyster schooner Julia Baker was burned by the rebels yesterday morning off the Nansemond River. Her captain and crew were captured, with $20,000. The crew were asleep when captured.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 12, 1864.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork remains quiet, the demand being quite light. New city was held at $22.50, and 300 brls sold at this figure; quotations for country range from $21.00 to $21.50, according to quality and reputation of the brand; old mess is held out of the market, and prices are nominal; bulk shoulders are in good request at [illegible], but [illegible] higher is asked, which checked operations—sale of 75,000 lbs, averaging 17 lbs, at [illegible]; sides unchanged and dull—the figures asked are [illegible] for rib, and [illegible] for clear; hams are in demand at 11c, with but few on the market; bacon shoulders are held at [illegible] but meet with scarcely any inquiry; plain hams, canvassed and packed, are held at [illegible]; the demand for sugar cured hams is good at [illegible] for best city brands; hams in sugar pickle are held at 12c on the spot. Lard unchanged and quite firm; country and city is held at [illegible]; a sale of 400 kegs city was reported at [illegible], and 300 tres put at [illegible] delivered at Indianapolis.

WHISKY—No price fixed to-day; holders are contending for more than 88c, which is the best figure offered.

GROCERIES—Very firm, at [illegible] for hogshead sugar; hard refined [illegible]. Coffee [illegible] for Rio. Molasses unchanged and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, at $1.[illegible] for red; $1.[illegible] for white. Corn dull at [illegible] for ear. Oats quiet at [illegible] and in light demand. Rye in fair demand at $1.[illegible]. Barley unchanged and in fair demand.

FLOUR—Unsettled, and in order to effect sales a large decline would have to be accepted, which owners are not disposed to agree to.

Milwaukee Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, March 12, 1864.

FLOUR—A shade easier.

GRAIN—Wheat more active at a decline of 1c per bu. Sales [illegible] bu No 1 spring in store at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] bu [illegible] at $1.15; 1,600 bu No 2 at $1.[illegible]. Oats firm. Sales 1,500 bu del at [illegible]. Barley [illegible]. Sales [illegible] bu prime del at $1.20; [illegible] bu good do at $1.[illegible].

SEEDS—Quiet. Sales [illegible] bu good flax seed at $2.[illegible].

At the Newhall House this evening the market was a shade lower. Sales [illegible] bu No 1 wheat at $1.[illegible].

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1864.

Gen. Grant will return from the West as soon as he has completed necessary arrangements for the transfer of commands in that section. He will not, however, remain in Washington, but will personally supervise the operations of all the armies in the field.

Gen. Meade will not be removed from the command of the Potomac army.

Gen. Wm. F. Smith, who will be confirmed as Major General of volunteers to-morrow, will be Chief of Staff either to Meade or, as is more likely, to Gen. Grant.

It is estimated at the War Department that the number of new enlistments under the call for five hundred thousand men, in all the States, up to the first of April, will foot up two hundred thousand men. A draft will certainly be required to fill the quotas of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. The War Department contemplates a further call for two hundred thousand men.

It will have been noticed that in the discussion on the gold bill recently, Secretary Chase has not been appealed to in its support. The fact is that on the 28th of last month he wrote a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means, in which while admitting that the proposed provision for enabling him to sell the surplus gold might be a temporary check on speculation, he said the only permanent remedies were to be found in more rigid economy, and increased taxation. Comptroller McCulloch is known to entertain a similar opinion.

Findings of the court of inquiry in the case of Gen. McCook is that he did his whole duty in battle in Chickamauga proper, but committed a mistake, arising not from considerations of personal safety, but from an error of judgment, by going into Chattanooga.

The finding includes a reason of Gen. Rosecrans for preceding Gen. McCook in the same direction. The Court finds Gen. Crittenden free from all blame as to his conduct in battle, and justifies his going on to Chattanooga, on the ground that all his command had been transferred to other Generals in the course of action, and that consequently he did nothing but his duty in reporting to Gen. Rosecrans in person. Both Gens. McCook and Crittenden have been ordered to report for duty to the Adjutant General, and expect to be assigned to commands.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1864.

Recent investigation in the New York and Washington Navy Yards, set on foot by the Secretary of the Navy, has resulted in the arrest of three culprits here, and discovering heavy frauds perpetrated by sundry officials in New York.

The President has approved the appointment by Gen. Thomas of Major Mendenhall, of the regular artillery, as Inspector General of Artillery of the Army of the Cumberland.

General Milroy indorses the respectability and credibility of Mr. F. Waldron, who communicated to the War Department the intelligence of the interview between Gens. Lee and McClellan. Mr. Waldron will have an opportunity of telling the War Committee all he knows about the alleged interview. His statement to Mr. Stanton is understood to have been specific and positive that Lee, during their conversation, told McClellan that his army (the rebel) was then retreating across the Potomac. Waldron was in custody at the Capitol this morning.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Indian Bureau is taking preliminary measures for the return of the Indian refugees in Kansas, about 800 in number, to their own country from which they were driven by secession hostilities, but the removal will not be immediately effected.

It is said in military quarters that General Grant will return here in the course of the next two weeks.

The United States Supreme Court will, during the coming week, be engaged in hearing the following named cases:

No. 161. The U. S. Appellants vs. Vosedejonses Vallegio, from the District Court of California.

No. 165. Jones, Wallingford & Co., appellants vs. Livingston, Copeland & Co., from the U. S. Circuit Court of Western county, Pa.

No. 166. The U. S. appellant vs. J. S. Folsom's executions from the District Court of Northern California, 169 Santiago.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Col. Sanderson, just released from Libby Prison, states that the number of deaths among our prisoners on Belle Isle has been exaggerated. The total number from June 1 to February 1, was 135. The prisoners have suffered severely during the winter months, and their rations have been insufficient and poor, but not so much as to lead to starvation.

The Military Commission has returned from a tour of examination of our Northern and Western hospitals. As the result of their investigations several thousand soldiers fit for duty have been returned to their regiments.

The Commission is to visit the hospitals in the South.

It is understood that the Committee on Ways and Means propose to increase the tax on manufactured tobacco 50 per cent.

Reports have reached here that the rebels are preparing another piratical expedition from some of the small inlets in the Chesapeake Bay. The utmost vigilance is required of the gunboats, and it is believed that the next party trying the experiment cannot fail of falling into our hands.

Donnelly, a notorious guerilla of London county, Virginia, has been arrested and sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

Of 1771 applications, 284 have been selected for commissions in negro regiments, by the Casey Examining Board.

Lieut. Gen. Grant before he left on Friday received a letter written in behalf of a large number of the loyal citizens of New York, who desired to evince their appreciation of the signal services he had rendered to the country in a brilliant series of successes in arms, respectfully soliciting the favor of his presence as their guest at some period during his stay in the East.

The letter was signed by fifty of the most prominent citizens of New York.

In reply Gen. Grant says that while being highly appreciative of the kind tender of the hospitalities of the city, he will not be able to accept of them. "My duties," he adds, "call me immediately to the West, for which I start by the most expeditious route this evening. For that part of your letter complimentary to myself, accept my sincere thanks and receive my assurance that all in my power will be done, that your expectations may be realized. The men and money you patriotically offer for the war, are all that will be required to insure its early termination, in the reestablishment of the whole Union stronger than it has ever been."

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House Military Committee to-morrow will finish the bill, for some time under consideration, increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates—increasing the pay of privates to $16 per month; corporals, $20; sergeants, $22, and orderly sergeants, $24.

The War Committee has taken measures to compel the attendance and testimony of everybody about Antietam likely to know of the interview, if it took place.

It appears from official documents in the State Department that during the year ending with December nearly 200,000 foreign immigrants arrived in the United States. Of these, 4,387 landed in Maine, 9 in New Hampshire, 9,040 in Massachusetts, 48 in Rhode Island, nearly 173,000 in New York, 115 in New Jersey, 3,088 in Pennsylvania, 1,170 in Maryland, 140 in Florida, 7,460 in California, and 480 in Oregon.

A dispatch to the *World* says that a council of war was held yesterday, in which not only the President, Gen. Grant, Gen. Halleck, and most of the Cabinet participated, but all the military talent in which the Administration has confidence was called in. The basis of the case submitted for consideration was, that the several February expeditions had nearly all miscarried, and the country was becoming alarmed and dissatisfied. I have it from a source that I consider trustworthy, that after the ground had been gone over, Gen. Grant was called upon for his views, and that he promptly responded in favor of the capture of Richmond as the first step in the campaign; and I feel quite sure that orders will instantly go forward to bring the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from Chattanooga, and the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps from the Mississippi River to Virginia. All the troops that can be spared from other points will, according to the statement which reached me, be incorporated with the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Banks will be reinforced with negro troops, but nothing more; and it is expected that with the aid of the fleet he will be able to take Mobile. The great bulk of the white troops will be concentrated in Virginia, and it is believed [illegible] men can be brought against Richmond at an early day. Gen. Grant, I understand, protests against any further attempts to penetrate the Confederacy until Richmond shall have been taken. He disagrees with Halleck, and places the highest strategical value upon the rebel capital, declaring that Cincinnati as well as Washington is threatened by it. He will command and what will be the route taken in this new "On to Richmond" my informant does not state; probably no conclusion has been reached. I think it probable, however, that Gen. Grant will command the main column himself, with Sherman, McPherson, Meade, and Hooker as his chief subordinates.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters and Movements on the Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 13, 1864.

The steamer City of Alton, Capt. Colvert, Clerk Stanley Ryland, has brought Memphis dates of afternoon 11th. From Mr. Ryland I have the following:

The steamer Welcome just in from New Orleans brought no news. All is quiet along the river. She was not fired into on the trip, and brought a light freight, about 100 passengers, and the 59th regiment of Illinois veterans under command of Col. Ritter. They have re-enlisted and are *en route* for home. They are the best set of fellows ever seen on the boat, and particularly noted for their neatness and cleanliness.

A Federal scout of about 50 was on Island 18. The crews of the Hillman disaster and gunboat No. 7 were at Caruthersville.

The desperadoes who attacked the Hillman were led by Rowlin, and had committed many outrages back in the country about Ipsyose and Island No. 18.

Gen. Sherman was in Memphis yesterday. Gen. Fisk, of St. Louis, and part of his staff came up on the City of Alton from Madrid *en route* for home.

The steamer White Squall, an Alton boat was captured by guerillas on Saturday last, on the Mississippi near Loring's Point, and destroyed with what cotton was on board.

A person whose name has not been learned, received a dangerous wound in the affray. The steamer Arago opportunely coming up, rescued the crew from the hands of the guerillas and conveyed them to Harlem.

The band which committed the outrage is said to be composed of outlaws from both armies, who have been some time past committing various depredations on citizens in the vicinity.

It is understood that all trade on that side of the river has been stopped for the present by order of Gen. Buford.

The editor of the *Bulletin* learns from a gentleman who just arrived from below, and who is fully cognizant of the facts, that on the 8th Porter's fleet captured the enemy's guns and ammunition at Trinity on Ouachita river.

The rebel forces in Harrisonburg were driven out. Interesting important news will probably be received from that quarter.

Gen. Buckland published an important order relative to the militia in Memphis. It provides upon all occasions when regiments are enrolled, the militia on duty will review or parade, at which time business in the city shall be suspended and business houses closed. This order applies to Tuesday and Saturday parades, upon which days business will close at 5 p. m.

The provost guards are instructed to see to the enforcement of this order.

Reports came up to-day by officers from Vicksburg, that the 11th Ills. and 8th La. A. D., under command of Col. Coates, had been attacked at Yazoo City, on the 5th inst., by three brigades of rebels, and the whole command was slaughtered or captured, except four men of the 11th, who escaped by swimming the river at Yazoo City and arrived at Vicksburg on the 9th. The probabilities are that the matter has been greatly exaggerated.

Nothing later has been heard of the regiments mentioned.

Release of Major White of Pennsylvania by the Rebels.

HARRISBURG Thursday, March 10.—A private dispatch to the Clerk of the Senate announces that Major Harry White, late State Senator, whose absence made a lock in our Senate, is on his way from Fortress Monroe to Baltimore. When read to the Senate, there were decided demonstrations of gratification, especially on the Democratic side. Republicans told them distinctly their demonstrations were hypocritical. Major White is released as soon as Mr. St. Clair is elected. The Copperheads make nothing by his detention. Comment is useless.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Matters in Gen. Bank's Command.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Gen. Sherman arrived at New Orleans on the 2d on the gunboat Diana. His late expedition is called by himself a big raid, in the course of which he reached a point ten miles east of Meridian without any opposition worthy of the name, and returned with 1,100 mules, 4,000 contrabands, 500 prisoners, and a large amount of supplies.

Transports are rapidly bringing troops back from Texas.

Gov. Hahn was inaugurated on the 4th with imposing ceremonies. Gen. Banks delivered an address, in which he predicts the reduction of the insurrection to three or four States on the Atlantic coast by this season's campaign.

Gen. Banks said let us remember that the inauguration we celebrate, has the basis of a country, for we have achieved deeds of a century in the past two years, and so long as the people are faithful and true to themselves, so long will stand Louisiana, the first State returning in which every man is a freeman.

Gov. Hahn's inaugural address regards slavery as the cause of the present unholy attempt to break up the Government, and its universal and immediate extinction as a public and private blessing.

From every light before me, he says, I am constrained to believe that the cause of the rebellion is in its extremity, and it seems to me not extravagant to look upon this year as the dual one of the most senseless, causeless, and most murderous rebellions that ever occurred in a civilized nation.

The loyal men of Louisiana have suffered much and deeply, but with the blessing of God upon our exertions, all will be soon right again, and peace, happiness, and prosperity will smile upon our thresholds as of old.

Gen. Beauregard's wife died on the 2d, and the funeral on the 4th was the largest ever seen in New Orleans. Over 6,000 persons attended.

The cortege was over one mile in length. Gen. Banks kindly extended to the family the steamer Nebraska to convey the remains a few miles up the river to her father's plantation. The body was followed to the levee by thousands of ladies who wished to take a last farewell of one who was loved and esteemed by all.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 4th inst. reports heavy firing on the Ouachita river, near Harrisonburg, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A magnificent service of silver had been presented to Gen. Shelby by friends in New Orleans. Gen. Butterfield was in New Orleans on the 2nd, and was to return to Vicksburg on the 3d.

The papers contain no news from Farragut.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Matters in Gen. Thomas' Command.

CHATTANOOGA, March 12.—Nothing important from the front. To-night the rebels sent in a flag of truce on important business. Its intention was to get the location of our advanced posts at Ringgold. The flag was stopped at outposts, and the scheme failed. A heavy column of infantry is reported moving up toward Ringgold, but there is nothing more than escort to a body of refugees seeking the Federal lines.

Boats from Knoxville report the rebels quiet along the river. The rebel deserters average 30 per day this month. The oath is administered at the city prison daily at 9 o'clock, and all deserters sent to the rear.

Gen. Stedman, commanding post, is issuing 5,000 rations daily, to citizens who come from the distance of 30 miles. All unemployed or enlisted contrabands are to be shipped north on Monday.

As evidence of reconstruction the Masonic Lodge at Chattanooga was revived and has commenced work.

Col. Mihalotzi, 25th Ill., wounded at Buzzard's Roost, died in the hospital last night.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—An army officer leaving Chattanooga yesterday noon reports all quiet there, and also as far as heard from at Knoxville.

FROM FRANKFORT.

Gov. Bramlette on State Rights.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—It is understood that Gov. Bramlette has addressed an earnest remonstrance to the President respecting the enrollment and enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, and has notified the President that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves from their owners without their consent.

He claims that Kentucky has furnished more than 50,000 of her sons to defend the Government, and is willing to furnish still more, all that is allotted to her; has proven her loyalty, and must be treated as such, and her laws constitutionally provided must be respected.

From Port Royal.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamer transport Fulton, from Port Royal on the 10th, arrived tonight. Among her passengers is Brigadier General J. W. Turner, bearer of official dispatches to the War Department.

Captain Ketcham, of the Island City, captured two large torpedoes near the mouth of St. John's River, evidently made for the destruction of our blockading squadron.

Affairs at Jacksonville remain quiet and unchanged.

The small pox is very prevalent at Port Royal and Beaufort. It is mostly confined to colored troops.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 12.—Gen. Burbridge has ordered the arrest of Col. Frank Wolford for disloyal sentiments uttered in a speech at a sword presentation to him at Lexington on Thursday.

Brig. Gen. Ewing, brother-in-law of Maj. Gen. Sherman, has been ordered to this city, probably to supersede Gen. Burbridge, in command of the Federal forces in Kentucky.

Strike at New York.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Over 400 of the workmen employed on forts Tompkins and Hamilton have struck, and work is suspended.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamer Morning Star from New Orleans 6th, via Havana 9th, has arrived. She brings 1900 bales of cotton.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 13, 1864.—The 4th Iowa cavalry, veterans, recently with Sherman's expedition arrived *en route* home.

Two full Missouri regiments, colored troops, went South yesterday.

General Sigel's Assumption of his new Command.

WHEELING, March 10, 1864.—Major General Sigel arrived here this morning. He has assumed command of the Department of Western Virginia. His headquarters are at Cumberland, Md.

The War in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A Norfolk letter of the 11th confirms the expulsion of the rebels from Suffolk, and our occupation of the place on the 10th. This is later than the reported repulse of our troops, which occurred on the 9th.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1863.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD—SPEECH OF MR. SHERMAN.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendment of Mr. SHERMAN, (Un. Ohio), to the resolution of the House authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt, as follows:

And he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of interest on the public debt.

Mr. SHERMAN said there is now gold in the Treasury to the amount of $[illegible], over and above all debts and standing accounts. At the average rate of receipts of late it will receive between now and the first of July, $[illegible]. To meet dues and interest up to that time will require $20,849,706, or thereabout. This will leave in the Treasury at that date the sum of over $31,100,000. As already said, the Treasury now has about $19,700,000 in gold on hand, and is receiving more every day. The New York banks have on hand at the present time about $21,175,000 in gold. It will be seen that of gold in the country at this time about $40,800,000 are hoarded or withdrawn from the market with the prospect that this amount will be increased by the 1st of July. He argued that the surplus in the Treasury should be thrown upon the market and the effect of such action would be to prevent speculation in gold and lessen the difference between gold and paper. The only objection to this measure seemed to be that it placed a vast power in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was a necessity in these extraordinary times that he should be clothed with vast powers. The bill, as proposed to be amended, would enable him to hold a rod over the speculators in New York and elsewhere. He thought the hoarding of gold was like a man hiding his cast off garments. He thought we had better leave the Secretary of the Treasury free to enter the market in possession of this large amount of gold as against speculation at any time when our bonds became depreciated.

After further debate and opposition from HENDRICKS, Copperhead, of Indiana, and other Copperheads, the bill passed, ayes [illegible], noes [illegible], and on the receipt of the news in New York there was great consternation among the gold gamblers, and gold fell 5 per cent immediately.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. JOHN LAW (Dem., Ind.) reported a bill from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions giving to the Revolutionary pensioners one hundred dollars annually, to commence the first day of January last, and to continue during their natural lives, in addition to the pensions to which they are entitled under former acts of Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Un., Ill.) wished to know how many Revolutionary pensioners there were.

Mr. LAW replied that the number was [illegible], the oldest 103 years of age. It was not probable that these pensioners would continue more than two years.

Mr. STEVENS (Un., Pa.) asked whether the additional pensions would be continued to the widows of these pensioners. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAW replied in the negative.

Mr. STEVENS humorously gave as a reason for asking the question that the widows might marry in a year. [Laughter.]

Mr. MALLORY (Border State, Kentucky,) wished to know whether the gentleman intended to marry one of these widows.

Mr. STEVENS said he would take warning from the experience of married men around him. [Laughter.]

[NOTE.—It may here be remarked that Mr. Stevens is a bachelor.]

The bill was unanimously passed.

THE PATRIOTISM OF JOHN L. BURNS OF GETTYSBURG.

The House passed the Senate bill placing the name of John L. Burns, of Pennsylvania, on the pension rolls for patriotic services in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded on the 1st of July, 1863, from which time the pension commences.

New York Market—March 12.

COTTON—Heavy and a shade firmer, at 78c for Middling uplands.

FLOUR—Dull and 5c lower; $[illegible] for Extra State; $[illegible] for Extra Round Hoop Ohio; $7.[illegible] for Trade Brands, closing quiet.

WHISKY—Opened dull and closed firmer and more active at [illegible] for State; [illegible] for Western, the latter an extreme price.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, and 1c lower; $1.[illegible] for Chicago spring and Milwaukee Club; $1.[illegible] for winter red Western. Corn heavy and declining; $1.[illegible] for new yellow and $1.[illegible] for shipping mixed Western in store. Oats quiet and scarcely so firm, at [illegible] for Western.

WOOL—Quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude [illegible]; refined in bond [illegible]; 500 cases do for shipment do; refined free [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and prices without material change. Beef very active and firmer at $[illegible] for country prime; $[illegible] for repacked mess; $[illegible] for extra mess. Prime mess beef active and firmer; sales [illegible] tierces at $[illegible]. Bacon sides dull. Lard dull and heavy at [illegible]—latter an extreme price.

New York Money Market—March 12.

Money firmer and very active at 6@7c.

Sterling lower and dull at $1.[illegible].

Gold dull and lower, opening at 62, declining to [illegible], closing dull at [illegible]. Total exports of specie to-day, $[illegible].

Government stocks heavy and lower. U. S. 6's coupons [illegible]; 5-20 coupons [illegible].

New York Stock Market—March 12.

STOCKS—Lower. [illegible]

MARRIED.

In Sandwich, Ill., on the 11th inst., by Rev. J. Hartman, Mr. DUNCAN McDONALD, of the Army of the Cumberland, and Miss LYDIA A. FISHER, of Sandwich, Ill.

DIED.

In this city, on the 12th inst., of diptheria, EDWARD R. COATES, aged 3 years and 5 months, son of H. P. & C. E. Coates.

☞ Quincy and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this city, on Sunday, the 13th inst., of inflammation of the bowels, JOHN AMHERST, son of George W. and H. Mary Thompson, aged three months.

Funeral on Monday, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the residence of Mr. Thompson, on Twenty-second street.

In this city, on the 11th day of March, Mrs. SUSAN K. FORDHAM, aged 63 years.

☞ New York and Williamsburgh, L. I., papers please copy.

Near Luray, Page county, Va., on the 12th of August, 1863, of Typhoid Fever, JOHN D. L. TREGO, in the 24th year of his age, only son of William and Emma F. Trego, of Baltimore.

The afflicted parents and relatives have to mourn the unexpected demise of our so young and full of promise, uniting in his character the virtues of a dutiful son and affectionate brother—his habits strictly moral and exemplary, and blessed with a happy disposition that won the confidence and attachment of numerous friends. He connected in the Confederate service, in which he was wounded, testify to his noble qualities, and lament their separation from one to whom they were so ardently attached. For their lost one, the stricken parents bow in humble submission to the decree of an all wise and inscrutable Providence, and assuage their grief in the blessed assurance that he has passed to a better world, and prepare to be united with him in a blissful immortality.

☞ Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del., papers copy.

New Advertisments.

A HEALTHY WET NURSE can hear of a situation by applying between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m. to Dr. R. L. REA, 119 South Clark street, room 12. German or Scotch preferred.

CAPTAINS AND OWNERS OF vessels engaged in the coasting trade are requested to meet at Lind's Block at 7 o'clock MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, to consult on matters of business.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Lake Forest, Ill. The Summer Term of this institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 31st day of APRIL next. Circulars and all desired information will be received on application to the undersigned. B. DICKINSON.

$3,000 RESIDENCE—I can sell a good new two storied house, with barn, &c., and lot nicely fenced, situated on the North Side, in a good neighborhood, for $3,000. Possession May 1st, next. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 118 Dearborn street.

WABASH RESIDENCES—Five first class Wabash avenue residences, also vacant lot 32x160 feet near Monroe. Business and residence property in the three Divisions for sale by WALKER & KERFOOT, Real Estate Brokers, 89 Washington st.

EMPLOYMENT.—$10.00. From one to ten dollars per week may be made by those who want honorable employment at home or abroad, without interfering much with other business. For particulars enclose, with stamp, one dollar in greenbacks or postal currency. No capital needed. F. KOPP, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. at Masonic Temple this (MONDAY) evening, March 14th, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. ROBT. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

MASONIC.—The members of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late Brother, JOHN HASKELL, of Andross Lodge, No. [illegible], to start from Cleveland Lodge Room, 80 West Randolph street, on Monday, March 14th, at 1 o'clock p. m. Members of the Fraternity generally are particularly invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Rosehill Cemetery. Per order. WM. HIMROD, Jr., Sec'y P.T.

FLAX SEED FOR SALE. 3,000 bushels choice Selected & Screened Seed For sowing purposes. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead and Oil Works.

DRS. COOKE & WILBUR, Rooms Nos. 4 and 6 Methodist Church Block, COR. CLARKE & WASHINGTON STS., P. O. Box 2338. CHICAGO, ILL. Office Hours—DR. N. F. COOKE, 2 p. m. DR. C. A. WILBUR, 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 2 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Dr. Cooke's residence—Richmond House. Dr. Wilbur's residence—at office. N. B.—Attention is directed to the above change in Dr. Cooke's office hours, in accordance with previous notice.

CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $100,000, securely invested. H. H. MAGIE, GEHINGTON LUNT, P. L. YOE, THOS. CHURCH, C. B. HOSMER, PETER PAGE, L. C. P. FREER, NELSON TUTTLE, SOL. A. SMITH, J. V. FARWELL. H. H. MAGIE, President. I. A. WILLARD, Gen. Agt. C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y. All profits divided with policy holders. This is the only Local Life Company in our State, and is well patronized by our citizens who wish to insure their lives. Office, northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Designated Depository of the United States. This Bank is authorized by the Treasurer of the United States to receive subscriptions for the Two-Year Five per cent Legal Tender Notes. Interest will commence from date of Deposit. EDW. I. TINKHAM, Cashier and Designated Depositary.

REMOVAL. S. F. WHITE, Agent, Wholesale Dealer in Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, HAS REMOVED TO 48 and 50 Wabash Avenue, up-stairs, Between Lake and Randolph sts., Chicago.

TAR! TAR!!—Best quality of STOCKHOLM TAR FOR SALE CHEAP BY SVANO & SYNNESTVEDT, 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

PUTNAM'S GREAT CLOTHING SALE AT COST. Will positively close in TEN DAYS. Where we shall open the LARGEST STOCK OF FINE AND FASHIONABLE MADE CLOTHING ever seen in a retail store in Chicago. 116 and 118 Randolph Street.

JUST RECEIVED, 20,000 Bundles Best Violin and Guitar Strings. Will be sold at the very lowest importation rates. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 99 South Clark street, Chicago. Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Musical Instruments.

WE, JOBBING GROCERS OF the City of Chicago, respectfully request a meeting of the WHOLESALE GROCERS of the city to be held in the rooms of the Mercantile Association, On Monday Evening, March 14th, AT 7½ O'CLOCK. Matters of importance to the Grocery interest will be presented to the meeting. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION Election March 16th, 1864. OPPOSITION TICKET. "Opposition to nothing but a dead lethargy in the affairs of the Association."—*Mr. Chittenden's Letter of Acceptance.*

FOR PRESIDENT: GEO. R. CHITTENDEN.
FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT: HENRY W. HINSDALE, Of H. W. Hinsdale & Co.
FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT: CHAS. H. REED, Of Knox & Reed.
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: JOHN HOWLAND THOMPSON, Of Thompson & Bishop.
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY: D. P. HATHAWAY, Cashier Tremont House.
FOR TREASURER: IRA HOLMES, Cashier Third National Bank.
FOR MANAGERS: CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, Of Bowen Brothers. LEVI Z. LEITER, Of Farwell, Field & Co. ALFRED COWLES, Of Chicago Tribune. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent C. & N. R. R. Co. WM. SPRAGUE, Of Lewis, Page & Co. MURRY NELSON, Of Murry Nelson & Co. GEORGE TAYLOR, Of J. H. Wisker & Co.

REMOVAL. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH Have removed from No. 25 to their Elegant, New and Spacious DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Lake street, Where they have now ready for SPRING TRADE OF 1864, Much the Largest, Handsomest, Best Assorted, and Cheapest Stock of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canada Hats, Palm Leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats, &c., TO BE SEEN EAST OR WEST! Bought before the recent advance, and will be offered to all buyers at LOW PRICES. MERCHANTS from all parts of the West will find it much to their advantage to examine an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES before making their purchases. ☞ ORDERS shall receive special and prompt attention. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH.

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS, Wanted. Also 5-20 BONDS Bought & Sold. COUPONS FOR MAY Purchased on 5-20 Bonds at a Large Premium. TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers. 39 Clark, corner of Lake street.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and Sold at the Regular Stock Exchange, N. Y., ON COMMISSION, BY TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Cor. Clark and Lake street. Securities Carried, on Margins.

P. A. HAWES, WHOLESALE DEALER IN TEAS, HAS IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF TEAS, Of every grade and variety, IMPORTED PREVIOUS TO THE RECENT Advance in Gold, WHICH HE IS SELLING BELOW NEW YORK PRICES. P. A. HAWES, No. 20 South Water Street. TEAS EXCLUSIVELY.

PAPER HANGINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cash buyers will find Good Bargains. The best of Workmen sent to any part of the city on short notice. (THE OLD STAND.) E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET. The best assortment of BEDDING AND FURNISHING GOODS In the city. THE ONLY PLACE TO FIND PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, Steam Cured, Free from Smell, —AT— E. G. L. FAXON'S, 70 LAKE STREET.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, TINNERS' STOCK. Dickerson, Sturges & Co., 199 & 201 Randolph Street.

AWNINGS.—We have a fine and large assortment of Plain and Fancy Cotton and Linen Duck, SUITABLE FOR Awnings and Window Screens. For dwellings and stores, and will make and put up awnings on short notice. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 and 207 So. Water street.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., (Successors to Butler & Hunt,) Manufacturers and Wholesale PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street, Chicago.

POTATOES, POTATOES, POTATOES.—[illegible]

New Advertisements.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS. ROSS & FOSTER WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, 105 LAKE STREET ON MONDAY, MARCH 14th, With an entire NEW STOCK of the CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS ever before brought to this market. We would call the attention of our old patrons and the public generally, to our ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of the following goods: Clan Tartan Lustre Grenadines, Clan Tartan Poplins, Lustres and Mohairs, Clan Tartan Mozambiques, Brocade, Lustres, Poplins and Mohairs, Illuminated Poplins, Lustres and Mohairs, Rich Choice Shades, Lustres, Mohairs and Poplins, Choice colored Grenadines in Worsted Silk and Lisle, Plain, Plaid and Figured Poplins and Lustres, Black Silks in all the most celebrated makes, Plain Silks in very choice colors, All bought at the recent AUCTION SALES, Much below the importers cost. NEW STYLE Spring Cloaks and Mantles, and entirely new style SHAWLS, in Paisley, Brocha, Silk, Llama, Challie, Cashmere and Wool. RICH PRINTED MARSEILLES ROBES, NEW STYLE. ELEGANT DELAINE ROBE DRESSES, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, LINENS AND DOMESTICS Of every description. ROSS & FOSTER, 105 Lake Street. BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN STREETS.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Restores Gray and Faded Hair and Beard to its Natural Color, AND IS A MOST LUXURIOUS DRESSING FOR THE HAIR AND HEAD.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Restores the Color.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Eradicates Dandruff.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Promotes its Growth.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prevents its falling off.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is an unequaled Dressing.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Oil.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is not a Dye.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Beautifies the Hair.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is splendid for Whiskers.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Keeps the Hair in its Place.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Cures Nervous Headache.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prevents Eruptions.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Stops Itching and Burning.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Keeps the Head Cool.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is delightfully Perfumed.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Sediment.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prepares you for Parties.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, No Lady will do without it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Costs but $1.
Is sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price, $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5. C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents.

FINEST MOYUNE TEAS, IN BOND. Just arrived Ex Cargo "DUNNIKER," An Invoice of Genuine Fresh IMPERIAL and HYSON TEAS, Selected personally by us for Western Trade, at the Auction Sale of the above cargo on the 11th ultimo, at MONTREAL, well known to buyers for some time past as the CHEAPEST Tea Market on this Continent. These Teas are now ready for sale to the Trade by the invoice or in lots to suit. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 71 South Water street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., BRYAN HALL. AVENUES.—An increased list of residence lots at prices ranging from $8.00 per foot upwards. [illegible]

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between James McKindley, Wm. McKindley, and G. S. Ingraham, under the name and style of JAMES McKINDLEY & CO., Having expired this day by limitation, Wm. McKindley retires from the firm and the remaining partners are authorized to settle the business of said firm. [illegible] The business of the late firm of James McKindley & Co. will be continued under the name and style of McKINDLEY, INGRAHAM & CO., JAMES M. GILCHRIST and HORATIO N. MAY having been admitted as partners. McKINDLEY, INGRAHAM & CO.

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS, AXLE GREASE, &c. 175 Lake Street.

THE GREAT INDIAN CO. [illegible]

WROUGHT IRON [illegible]

Amusements.

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK, Sole Lessee and Proprietor. [illegible] Business Manager. IMMENSE ATTRACTION. MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL, CHARLIE GARDNER, M'LLE LIZZETTA. AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME THIS EVENING. SCALE OF PRICES: [illegible]

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS, Washington street, [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. [illegible] EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Proprietor and Manager, J. H. McVicker. Engagement of the celebrated Tragic Actress EMMA WALLER, Who will appear in her great personation of LADY MACBETH, in which she has NO EQUAL now before the public. Seats can be secured for the entire week. MONDAY EVENING, March 14th, will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. LADY MACBETH........EMMA WALLER. MACBETH........Mr. E. EVANS. To conclude with the farce of A KISS IN THE DARK. [illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. Second week of the great Phenomena, the Madagascar Family. From Barnum's Museum. Sig. CAPPELLI, and his dramatic Monkey Coco. Fourth week of The Little People—King and Queen of Fairies. 300,000 Curiosities on Exhibition. Sixth week of THE INVISIBLE LADY. [illegible] The new and splendid Lecture Room will be opened with one of the best Comedy companies in the city, in a few days. The stage will be under the direction of the gentlemanly A. D. BRADLEY.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. C. C. COFFIN, ("CARLETON,") War Correspondent of the Boston Journal, WILL LECTURE ON The Battle of Gettysburg, AT BRYAN HALL, Saturday Evening, March 19th, 1864.

GRAND EXHIBITION AND BALL for the benefit of the LITTLE ZOUAVE TWINS, WILL BE GIVEN ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 17th, 1864, AT BRYAN HALL. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. New and Second-Hand Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, March 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, March 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK, 103, 105 & 107 Dearborn street, Chicago. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, STOVES, &c. Sale positive, let the weather be what it may, At the Residence of Judge E. S. WILLIAMS, AT KENWOOD STATION, On the I. C. R. R. between Cottage Grove and Hyde Park, Tuesday, March 15th, at 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] GORE, RUSSELL & CO., Auctioneers, 122 Dearborn street.

5,000 BBLS. SALT At Auction. [illegible] 5,000 Bbls. Fine Saginaw Salt. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers [illegible]. Large sale of superior second-hand and new FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANO FORTE, AND 500 CIGARS AT AUCTION. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—One large front room, suitable for two gentlemen, [illegible]

BOARDING.—Suits and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible]

BOARDING.—The house 34 W[illegible]

MASONRY.—James McM[illegible]

STRAYED.—Broke away from [illegible]

FOR SALE—28 Lots on Mich[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

EXECUTIVE AND GEN. GRANT.

If the whole country has been deeply moved for a probable candidate for the honor just conferred on Gen. Grant, when the war first broke out, perhaps no single voice would have then named the present recipient. So far as the public knew, Gen. Brown, or Buell, or Smith, or Sigel, stood as near to the honor. A good many thought that Gen. Scott was to be the great man of the war. Of course nobody who had read history or done an ounce of thinking thought so. But who, or where the man would be found who should get into the nation's eye and stand approved, was of course a mystery which time must unravel. As unravel it has, and the figure comes from a quarter where he is not looked for.

But as the war is not ended, it is not just to say too much yet. Idols may fall and get broken by being lifted up too high. What can be said with safety in that Gen. Grant has earned his way to his present position, and the way in which he has earned it, gives good hope of his keeping on, by the good favor of providence, to do other work, yet to be done, and to stand approved still, when it is finished. Gen. Grant owes nothing to fortuitous circumstances. He has simply taken his place and worked on, with unflinching devotion to the trust he has had in hand. Rare pluck, energy, and a sort of bull-dog grit have been his capital in trade, as to enthusiasm, on the power to awaken it in his army, he seems to possess not a particle. A man of common appearance; of simple, familiar, though somewhat silent manners; with no immaginative fire; of simple habits; of, and with no taste or aptitude for display, he is simply a man of work. In the matter of impressing an army, and stirring its enthusiasm, Rosecrans excels him indefinitely; and even McClellan beats him all hollow. But Grant sees a point, has the idea of its means to an end, and goes at it, and sticks to it. Of course he wins.

For another thing, he has that first class American trait of minding his own business. He is not turned aside, so far, by either ambition, vanity, or clamor. No General has been more severely criticised or complained against since the war begun. Yet, if he has ever said a word in reply, the public does not know what it is. He has been accused of drunkenness, carelessness and want of capacity. To all this he has said nothing. He has not turned aside to tinker the political kettle, even though it leaked, only so it didn't leak in his way. It has always been enough for him to take care of his Department, and manage his own army. And hence, while other departments have had prime and valuable officers, and all the departments have had splendid soldiers, no other head of a department has had so uniformly a first class of men in command immediately under and about him. This is not a matter of mere chance. The spirit of the General is reflected into his subordinates. The right man selects other right men—Napoleon has Napoleon's Marshals.

The manner in which Grant has thus come to his laurels gives us good hope that he will keep them. The man who won't make a speech, even if he is treated to a good dinner; who has no itching for the Presidency, that betrays itself in the blandishments of heralds and sycophants; who suffers the mosquitoes of criticism to bite him without wincing, and only looks grave and smokes on, gives good assurance that he will keep his balance and do work yet worthy of the public expectation. It would be a pity, should it prove that we had spotted so good a General with honesty, and till we see proofs of such an effect we shall believe that the laurels have been worthily and properly bestowed.

PERPLEXITIES OF THE COPPERHEADS.

Next to the rebels we know of no class whose dilemmas are more numerous or deplorable than those of the Copperheads. We give a sample.

1. Unless they can pass for Democrats they have no party, but—

2. If they try to pass for Democrats the party won't have them.

3. Unless they can combine with the rebels, neither can succeed, but—

4. If the rebels succeed they can no longer combine with them.

5. So long as the Union cause triumphs, they can never rule the country, but—

6. When the Union cause fails there will be no country to rule.

7. Before fighting they would seek a disunion peace, but—

8. Before getting a disunion peace they must fight the Unionists.

9. Peace to their means peace with those who are fighting against the union and war with those who are fighting for it, but—

10. They find it costs more "knocks" to fight the country's friends, than it would to subdue its enemies.

11. They believe in all the rights of man, especially in his right to own men, but—

12. They oppose "Woman's rights" particularly the right of a black woman to her liberty and her children.

13. They never the largest liberty, to will the liberty of a State to secede in order to promote slavery, but—

14. They oppose insurrection and rebellion, especially the rebellion of the Federal government, against the supremacy of the slave States.

15. They sympathize with the conservative efforts of Jeff. Davis to preserve the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," but—

16. They believe all the acts which Abraham Lincoln has done, can do, or ever may do, to maintain the Union, are unconstitutional and revolutionary usurpations.

17. They would sell the all soldiers of color, but—

18. They do not believe in colonizing the Vallandighams who desert to other colors.

19. They fear emancipation less: it may lead to amalgamation, but—

20. They like slavery because it compels amalgamation.

21. They believe that God has made the negro their inferior, but—

22. They fear abolition will make him their superior.

23. They know McClellan to be opposed to the war, or they would not nominate him, but—

24. They want him to carry on the war, because he is opposed to its being carried on.

25. They pretend to believe that McClellan made war on the rebels, but—

26. They republish his official report as a campaign document, to show how successfully he made war on the Administration.

27. To require rebels to swear to support the Constitution and laws, before voting, is to infringe the right of suffrage, but—

28. To prevent volunteers who are fighting for the Union from voting, is to sacrifice the right of suffrage.

29. They deny that the civilization of the North is superior to that of the South, but—

30. This involves the admission either that bad as are the rebels, the Copperheads are no better, or that the Copperheads enjoy no share of Northern civilization.

31. The above facts tend to show that this is a contest not between States, communities, or institutions, but between all the depravity of the human heart, on the one side, and that the second, repent openly or doff at, as "God and humanity," on the other.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

We print elsewhere an interesting letter from our special correspondent relative to the feeling of the soldiers of the Southern people. He accompanied Gen. Sherman's expedition, and thereby came in direct communication with people who for the first time in the war had seen a Union army. The whole letter, as well as the one descriptive of the expedition, will be found of great interest. There is one point brought out in our correspondent's letter which deserves special allusion. He sends us a copy of a letter written by Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi—brother of Gen. Singleton, of this State—and a member of the rebel Congress. The writer lets out the whole plot now being arranged between Copperheads and the rebels. He says the Confederate must gain military successes this spring, so that Abraham Lincoln may be defeated at the polls, and state he would fall easy in events which would make that defeat of the Republican party stone consists peace. What that peace will be, every one knows. The treaty between the Copperheads and rebels would acknowledge the independence of the latter. We invite the attention of loyal men, and of such Democrats as have not become hopelessly disloyal, to this state of things. It is worth their serious consideration, and must be met manfully at the polls.

Union Prisoners in New Orleans.—At the town of Jackson, in Orange, N. J., on Wednesday last, Mr. Davin E. Hopes (Union), a young man of great promise, and Rev. R. F. Wilson, pastor of the Methodist church, the entire Union ticket, with the exception of Mayor, was elected. Last year the opposition carried the election; but the return of New Jersey to place the State on the side of the Union, and the good result to be had from the ballot-box, are not to be underrated.

Wm. Blair, Esq., of this city, elected their Mayor, Monday, 14th instant, and the whole Union ticket, by a majority of 1,000. The town elections in Burlington county resulted in a Union gain. In Burlington township the majority is 50. The Union men also gain in the Board of Freeholders.

[By The Bird of Paradise, now exhibited at Paris by a very brilliant lady, given to the American legation, by the Emperor, for the United States and Mrs. Dayton, as the Queen Dowager and a very numerous party of Americans and other strangers resident in this Capital. The fact was acknowledged to be one of the most successful of the season. The saloons of the legation were crowded by the rank and fashion of all nations, who pressed to rejoice almost as much as American citizens themselves in the opportunity thus afforded them of honoring the statesman, the hero and the patriot, whose portrait, drawn in the fields of his country's rising, looked down upon them from the wall. The honors of this fête were done by Mrs. Dayton, her son and daughter, and the Secretary of Legation, in the absence of Mr. Dayton, prevented, unfortunately, by a slight indisposition, from being present on this interesting occasion.

[By The London Publisher's Circular says that "Mr. Bentley announces that the monthly part of which will be published on the first of May, will present a novel feature in letter illustrated with wood engravings from Mr. Marcus Stone, instead of the usual alternate comic and sombre steel engraving," by Mr. Hablot K. Browne, "Phiz."

"Mr. Thackeray's unfinished story, "Denis Duval," about to be published in the Cornhill Magazine, is autobiographical in form, starting with an early incident in the reign of George the Third. It is to be illustrated with wood cuts by Mr. Walker, the first after a design by Mr. Frederick Leighton. The first three chapters, which are to appear in the forthcoming number of the magazine, are entitled "Parentage," "Early Days," and "The House of Saverne," and "The Travellers."

Vallandigham in Mobilion.

Vallandigham's sympathy with traitors while sojourning in Dixie is being vouchsafed by witnesses who were with him. Lieut. Col. Fremantle, of the Coldstream Guards, a British officer, has published a book entitled "Three Months in the Southern States," with a portrait of Jeff. Davis. His book has been published in this country. Speaking of his visit to Shelbyville, Col. Fremantle thus describes Vallandigham's fraternizing with Polk and Hardee:

"When I arrived, I found that Gen. Hardee was in company with Gen. Polk and Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, and also with Mr. Vallandigham. The latter (called the Apostle of Liberty) is a good-looking man, apparently not much over forty, and had been turned out of the North three days before. Hooerans had wished to turn him over to Bragg by flag of truce, but as the latter declined to receive him in that way, he was, as Gen. Hardee expressed it, "dumped down" in the neutral ground between the two lines, and left there. He then received hospitality from the Confederacy, in the capacity of a destitute stranger. They did not in any way receive him officially, and it does not suit the policy of either party to be identified with one another. He is now living at a private house in Shelbyville, and had come over for the day with Gen. Polk, on a visit to Hardee. He told the Generals that if Grant was severely beaten in Mississippi by Johnston, he did not think the war could be continued on its present grand scale."

On arriving at Wilmington, North Carolina, a short time afterward, Col. Fremantle again fell in with the "distinguished exile." He says:

"Major Norris went to call upon Vallandigham, whom he had escorted to Wilmington, at sent of the Confederacy, some days ago. Mr. Vallandigham was in bed. He told Major Norris that he intended to run the blockade that evening in a small schooner, whence he should find his way to the Clifton Hotel, Canada, where he intended to publish a newspaper and agitate Ohio before the Presidential election. Major Norris found him much elated by the news of his having been nominated for the Governorship of Ohio. He said that if he had not been only elected his State could dictate peace. In traveling through the country together to Wilmington, I heard him talk a good deal to me about politics. Major Norris once said to him: "Now, from what you have seen and heard in your journey through the South, you must know that the reconstruction of the old Union, under any circumstances, is utterly impossible." Vallandigham replied: "Well, all I can say is, I hope, and all all events I know, that my scheme of a suspension of hostilities is the only one which has any prospect of success."

The First Victory of the Peelites.

The London Times of the 26th ult., commenting upon the disturbance, says:

The Fenian Brotherhood have gained their first victory on the sacred soil of Ireland. From all the corners of America the eyes of the expectant Irish may now be turned to the spot where, amid the din of conflict and the shouting of victory, the green flag has at last been unfurled. The long promised invasion has come off. The wrath of Mill Hone, so long hurled and so successfully kept hot, has at last blazed forth. The Irish who, whether in Ireland, or England, or America, must always have something to charge with all their woes, and which they may at last welcome the arrival of the day when they may appear as invaders and conquerors in the land of the Celt. It has long been promised them that this should be. Banded brotherhoods have been tendently treated and unceremoniously kept in hope, and they have kept themselves ready for the long-watched opportunity of vengeance. Further attempts at Fenianism have been in vain, and it must now be announced with horror and dismay that after a terrible and enduring conflict the Fenian Brotherhood have made themselves masters of one of the principal public buildings of the city of Dublin.

Whether the invasion came direct from America we cannot tell, for although it was rumored that the Federal American uniform was worn among them, that may possibly be accounted for by the regiments entered into on this side the Atlantic. However that may be, whether the uniform was a mark of prudent disguise or of an ignominious flight, or of honorable discharge combined with an equally honorable poverty, or whether the smart suits in question were bought with a bounty to be earned hereafter, there it was. According to all the fitness of things, The O'Donoghue ought to have been raised upon the shoulders of his clans and proclaimed as O'Ile First, or he should at least have been carried in triumph to the castle, and installed there for a month or two, till the orders should come from New York. Strange, however, to say, the affair took altogether another turn. The Fenians' conquest was as fierce as that of the Fewmorries. The O'Donoghue was driven from his seat, the Fenian Brotherhood stormed the parliament, the chairman and committee fled, routed by the Fenians; fifteen minutes of desperate battle cleared the great O's and all their machinery for protests out of the Rotunda, and at the end of this time the green flag was waved over a perfectly harmonious assembly.

Photographic Evidence in an Election Case.

A curious election case was decided the other day in the House—Mr. Stager vs. Rice, from Boston. The Probs' case turned on an alleged misconst of sixty votes, in one of the wards, which it first gave the majority to Mr. Stager. The misconst being discovered on the tally-sheet on which the account had been kept, the return was corrected, and the candidate awarded to Mr. Rice.

Which Mr. Stager gave notice of contest. Mr. Rice had a photograph made of the original tally-sheet, and the photograph was submitted in evidence to the Committee. The testimony of the sun was direct and conclusive. The sheet showed no figure very much like his 1. In counting the votes for Rice he had vouched 570. Five more were read, the first one, which noted over the last footing 575, and it was carried out 576. Put only the opening stroke which alone distinguished the 7 from 1 had been mistaken for the final stroke of the 3 on which it joined. The case was perfectly clear, and all that was wanted was to prove that the photograph was taken from the genuine, unchanged tally-sheet. This was easily done, and Mr. Rice was admitted to his seat by an unanimous vote.

The photograph was lithographed at the Government printer, and accurate facsimiles of the tally-sheet were distributed among the members. They placed the case themselves; and furnished all once a novel and a convenient way of disposing of an election contest.

The New York Herald on Poor Pierce.

The N. Y. Herald says: Poor Pierce and the republican party of Congress have been fairly defeated in the New Hampshire elections. As we have it, poor Pierce was the recognized leader of the party of the Northern people. He led the late contest, and with the understanding that, in securing a Democratic legislature, he was rewarded with a seat in the United States Senate. Poor Pierce, as a democratic ex-President, was regarded by his supporters as a great political prize, and the people of his State have pronounced him an impostor. He retires from their treasing fortunes under a cloud of disgrace. He has completed the work of demolishing the Northern remnant of the old, worn out, and obsolete democratic party.

Government Subsidies to Ocean Steamers.

[From the U. S. Economist, March 5.]

The New York Chamber of Commerce has presented to Congress a memorial praying for Government aid to our ocean steam service. The memorial is very long and very able, and it is hard to see how any such production could be made. It intended to impress on Congress, unless indeed the very intention of the memorial, to show that the class of persons to whom it is addressed, The memorial is a very able and very long argument to force this branch of our navigation, regardless of the subsidy system as calculated in 1858, calling for it to the extent of $1,000,000 per year, and that the amount gradually increased, the transportation of mail matter having been transferred into the hands of foreign steamers until we have now not a single line of American steamers plying regularly from the Pacific ports of Asia, or connecting Asia and Europe, and with four new steamers, making a total tonnage of 38,000 tons; the Atlantic and Pacific (1,500 tons); the Ocean (1,500 tons); the Ocean (1,500 tons); M. O. Roberts's California Steamship Company, with four new steamers, one from San Francisco, with five steamers of 1,500 tons; Havana and New Orleans line, with four steamers, one of 1,500 tons; the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with two steamers, running two steamers of 1,500 tons; Panama and New Orleans line, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; New York and Havana, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; New Orleans, with four steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Galveston, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Mobile, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Charleston, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Savannah, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Boston, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Philadelphia, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Baltimore, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Portland, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Portsmouth, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Norfolk, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Richmond, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Wilmington, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Charleston, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Savannah, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Mobile, with two steamers, one of 1,500 tons; New Orleans, with four steamers, one of 1,500 tons; Galveston

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 14 1864

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unsolved for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Sentiments of the People in the Confederacy—Interesting Private Letter written by a Confederate Member of Congress—The Feeling Gaining Ground that their Cause is Hopeless—Their Ignorance of Northern Affairs—Waiting for Something to Turn Up.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STEAMER G. W. CHAMAN, March 9, 1864.

On the recent expedition into Mississippi we had a good opportunity to observe the sentiments of the people in the interior of the Confederacy. Much of it is in accordance with what has been written of the sentiments of the people in other parts of the South, and adds but another confirmation to the great amount of proof of the rottenness of the rebel policy. The following is a copy of a private letter written by a Confederate member of Congress to one of his friends, and shows the sort of feeling that pervades the hearts of the law-givers of the South. The letter was written by O. R. Singleton of Canton, Miss. He has a brother, who, I believe, of some notoriety, in Quincy, Illinois. The letter was kindly loaned to us by the officer having it in his possession:

CANTON, Jan. 26, 1864.

Hon. J. B. Hancock:

DEAR SIR—I wish I had to-day a piece of your excellent wheat, as I feel somewhat languid and fatigued after my multiplied and incessant duties here. I hope some day to drink a bottle of our old young nation and talk over our "half-breedism" and great tribulations. The present hour looks gloomy, to be candid with you. I for one feel no ultimate success. To give us this success we want to strike an effective blow in the spring. This will not be on our legs again. Doubtless the Federals will open the campaign by moving a heavy column upon Atlanta, Ga., and at the same time a heavy one from Knoxville, in East Tennessee, through Southwestern Virginia and Northern North Carolina. This latter, if not repelled, will force upon Gen. Lee the necessity of falling back from his present position, it may be from Richmond, and almost entirely from Virginia, to prevent himself from being flanked, and his army from being entirely disbanded or destroyed. You can see at once if this movement be allowed to succeed what these consequences must follow. This portion of Virginia is now pretty well cleaned out, and if Lee's army were cut off from the South it could not be provisioned there in one month. Peace is from, and harassed in fear, with provision exhausted, disbandment and destruction must follow.

It then becomes a matter of vital moment to guard the rear of the army of the Potomac.

Should the Atlantic campaign be successed, then Georgia will be laid waste, and our chief source (at present) of provisions be cut off. No man can look forward to spring without great apprehensions. Doubtless our servant trials will then be upon us. If we could concentrate eight if we gets any signal advantage over the enemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the people a chance to breathe, a chance to continue and beat Lincoln for President. *This I should look on a good omen and hopeful dawn of peace at no very distant day.* I see no chance for peace until the Republican party is beaten and overcome. In the meantime there is growing up a more unforgivable aspect in North Carolina. Her course is deeply humiliating to every patriotic heart. Congress is laboring diligently to strengthen our army and improve our currency. I hope we will succeed materially in accomplishing some of these ends. The remedy is a severe one, but the disease is desperate, and no other remedy will avail. The cause is the people—and they must stand by it at all hazards, and the representative who falters in the hour of trial is not worthy of confidence. I would tell you what measures we are likely to adopt, but that would be contraband, as our proceedings are in secret session.

As ever, your friend, most truly and sincerely,

O. R. SINGLETON.

This letter shows the sentiments of the Confederate leaders, or rather perhaps the sentiments which they profess to outsiders, to feel. But it is dependent enough, hoping against hope. The only drop of consolation they seem to have is that the Republican party may be beaten at the next election. On conversation with citizens of the common people, we found hardly a man who did not wish the war to close at once. They seemed to have lost all heart in the rebellion. Many of the slaveholders, who have interest enough left to cause them to fight, and our army met with hardly an instance where they stood up to the work and fought as if they meant fight. The reason in many cases is that they are convinced that the cause is hopeless, and they are not willing to risk their lives where it will do no good. This feeling is gaining ground every day. Especially did the expedition of Sherman convince them of the fact. Living so far in the interior, they had imagined themselves perfectly secure from invasion, but that golden illusion has been suddenly dispelled, and now they believe that the Federals can raise force enough to go where, and do as they please. This is not a very gratifying truth, but still it will have a very salutary effect on the Confederates. All of the Confederate raids into the North have been disastrous failures; the people have risen with one accord and driven out the invaders; but there were no people to band together to resist our progress—nearly all the available force is already in the army, and that army is stationed at other points to arrest our advance and cannot be spared to go elsewhere.

The country through which we passed was mostly inhabited by the poorer class of people, who own few or no negroes. These were originally for the Union, until carried away by the brilliant prospect held out to them by political leaders. It is needless to say how bitterly they now curse those leaders, when it is too late.

We do not mean to be this that they are good Unionists, love the old flag, &c., but the very reverse is the case. They look like those who have stolen their all and lost. They do, almost without exception, wish themselves back where they were before the war commenced, but dare not make the attempt of giving up and coming back. They would like nothing of all things to have some corner of the world where they can live and be let alone.

They are kept in great ignorance of the state of affairs at the North. I did not see one individual on the route that had read Lincoln's amnesty proclamation. This ignorance can hardly have been as a matter of course, but must have been intentional on the part of the leaders. The real strength of the North and the comparatively small amount of suffering caused by the war is unknown except where they have had intercourse with the Yankees. The negroes seemed pretty well impressed with the fact that the war means no harm to them, though what their owners try to persuade them differently.

One of our scouts, who was in advance of the army, met a choice specimen, who cried him with that air of mingled fear and curiosity which a genuine African can alone assume. Finally, he mustered up courage to ask, "Be you one of them fellows what they call Yankees?" The scout replied that he was. "Didn't think you was like odder folks," was the reply.

As a general thing, the negroes expressed perfect confidence in our good intentions, and said they would run with us where they could get "some of Mass Linkum's tea and coffee."

With this more wealthy slave owners, the negro is still the great stickler. They say, "We can't possibly live without our slaves. We have always had them; and our climate and the constitution of our society will not allow of our giving them up." Many of the slaveowners fan of their slaves into Alabama before our arrival. One man on whose plantation we encamped, had done so, leaving behind one old negro who had been sick and hardly out of his cabin for six months.—In the morning when we started Harry had his things packed ready to go with us, and indeed he kept up like a soldier all the way from Meridian to Vicksburg. This man's master acknowledged that he was a Mississippi rebel, and that he had sent off his negroes and stock to prevent their falling into our hands. A valuable horse which he had thus disposed of broke loose and returned home, much to the chagrin of his owner and the joy of our boys. Among this class there is a growing feeling that they are hopelessly beaten, yet they will hold on to the last. In hope that something, they hardly know what, may happen in their favor. The most clearly defined of these hopes is, that the opposition party at the North will get in power at the next election and a compromise be effected.

E.

Dry Goods.

102 LAKE STREET. 102

E. A. HAYT & CO.,

HAVE OPENED A

BRANCH HOUSE IN CHICAGO

FOR THE SALE OF

LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS

DEALERS CAN BUY AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, SAVING FREIGHT AND OTHER EXPENSES.

THE LATEST PARIS STYLES WILL BE INTRODUCED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

N. B.—THE CITY TRADE MAY DEPEND ON OBTAINING ALL THE RICHEST PARIS NOVELTIES AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT. 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND 102 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

40, 42 and 44 Wabash Avenue,

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

FOR CASH.

We have in Store,

FOR SPRING TRADE

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills.

Stripes and Denims.

Prints,

F & M Cassimeres,

And Summer Stuff

Apron Checks,

Bleached Goods,

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FRESH SPRING STYLES OF

Dress Goods.

Also, a Full Assortment of

WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

All of which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Being purchased our Stock previous to January, we can, if necessary, offer inducements to hurry, those buyers that cannot fail to please.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

Removals.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to our large and commodious

NEW STORE,

74 and 76 Lake Street,

Where we shall offer, for the

SPRING TRADE,

The largest and best-selected Stock ever in this Market, of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

AND

TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Being interested in several large Woolen Mills, we can offer goods from our own hands, and are thus enabled to sell at low prices and on long time.

Our Ready-Made Clothing is well known as being fully equal, if not superior, to any other in the Western market.

We invite our friends and the Trade in general to call and examine our large Stock.

S. STETTHEIMER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Woolens,

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

54 & 56 Lake street.

REMOVAL.

FARGO & BILL,

Have removed from 48 Lake street to their new

DOUBLE STORE,

Nos. 48 & 50 Wabash Avenue,

Next south of Cooley, Farwell & Co.

We have largely increased our facilities for manufacturing our celebrated

KIP AND CALF WARRANTED

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having also received a large and well selected Stock of desirable goods for the

SPRING TRADE,

We invite the attention of all Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES to an examination of our Stock and Prices. We defy the CASH SYSTEM, and know that no THIS HOUSE. Call and examine for yourselves.

FARGO & BILL.

REMOVAL.—As the Building Nos. 44 and 46 Lasalle street is to be raised, I will occupy the Basement, Lasalle street, next door to J. B. Shaw's, till about the first of May, when I will return to my old stand.

PETER MACFARLANE.

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY USEFUL AND VALUABLE

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the Useful Arts.

Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

Superior to Any

Adhesive Preparation Known.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

is a new thing, and the result of the combined talent of the Scientific Chemist, Practical Manufacturer and Mechanic. Its adhesiveness will in manufacture supersede all the compounds of glue, and all adhesive preparations.

BOOT and SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing Counters, as it works without delay, is not affected by wet, and stands all temperatures.

JEWELLERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather,

and we claim it as superior to any article for Boots and Shoes, as it is chemically strong without stiffening.

IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT

Extant that is a sure thing for

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household Use.

REMEMBER THIS.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form, and so easily applied as paste.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres all substances.

Any article that is broken in pieces can be repaired, and made as good as new, if cemented by this preparation.

HILTON BROS. & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

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Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 38 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Agents for the West, of whom all orders may be addressed. 3m-cd-1w-w-p-n

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White Lead, Zinc White, Colors

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VARNISHES.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ABOLITION OF THE

GIRARD HOUSE,

WILL NOT PREVENT THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, FROM CONTINUING TO BE THE MOST LIBERAL, ATTENTIVE AND ACCOMMODATING HOUSE IN THE CITY. Circulars containing the opinions of Bishops, Governors, Members of Congress, Judges, Merchants, Ministers, Editors, Lawyers, Physicians, Travellers, &c., &c., sent free. Address as above. 3m-cd-1w-w-p-n

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HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

PROTECTIVE MEDICATION

GREAT TRUTHS

IN

SMALL COMPASS.

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH

BITTERS.

WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful Vegetable Balm
To cheer the spirits and the nerves to calm,
Protect the system from Miasma's base,
Robes target Nature, and the strength sustain.

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
By chemic art expressed with patient care.
And the mild spirit of the soundest rye—
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disturbed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The Bilious sufferer, languid, listless, pale,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain
These organs should not, for one day, remain
The cause of such extreme pro rata cipal—
The Bitters tone and regulate so well.

EFFECT ON THE DEBILITATED.

The flaccid muscles firm one soon acquire,
The frame gains flesh, the eye resumes its fire;
Strength to the limbs, hope to the heart returns,
Till staff and crutch the convalescent spurns.

BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution ruled by pain or care,
Or wild indulgence, is not past repair:
This genial Tonic, as the healthful dews
Quicken parched herbs, its wasted power renews.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Damp, cold, exposure to malarious fog,
Bring in of ills a fearful catalogue;
But intermittents, winnow'd their kind,
Hostetter's Bitters scatter to the wind.

SICK HEADACHE.

This terrenat dire, that all enjoyment kills,
Yields not to pungent scents or drastic pills.
The Dose the stomach that it takes its rise.
Tone with the Bitters, and the anguish flies.

WANT OF APPETITE.

Without the nourishment life's pulses wane,
The blood grows thin and dullness clouds the brain.
But this Elixir cuts the system right,
A Good Digestion wats on Appetite."

THE BITTERS AFTER SICKNESS.

Exhausting fever leaves its victims low,
And, spasmodic, feebly return to show
Then with the Bitters wooed, the vitalized Nature aid,
For in each drop vitality's conserved.

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

By night and day, in river, sea, or land,
In instant peril of disease we stand;
But in the dread arrows fear, resource to glide
Put all with this invigorant fortified.

IMPURE WATER, &c.

Scats through the world, through every climate range
Here is the antidote, potent every change!
Water impure it tempers, and insures
Man to all hardships in all temperatures.

SEA SICKNESS.

Who has not felt how heady words easy
The qualms one feels on shipboard to portray?
Dread them no more, dear old Neptune's power
The Bitters cure the nausea in an hour.

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC.

Of all the liquors boon across the sea
Not one—mark that—from aerid poison's free.
These Bitters stand 'mid stimulants alone,
Powerless to irritate, though prompt to tone.

A MILD APPERIENT.

Remember, too, aperient root and herb
Are blent with those that relaxation curb
In this rare mixture; strength that due weight
That while the Bitters tone, they regulate.

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

If on the stomach food in acid imps,
And pungent gas the inner membrane burns,
This grand corrective soon removes the bane,
And from the heartburn frees our inner chain.

A SAFE AND GENTLE ANODYNE.

Why not with all the opiates dispense,
That shake the nerves and paralyze the sense,
When these rare Bitters soothe both mind and frame
Inviting both to yield to slumber's claim?

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

Touching the BITTERS this grand fact is clear
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere,
Known in all lands, wafted by its ocean winds,
HEALTH, HOPE AND VIGOR follow in their trails.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS claim the commendation
Of all things good. Imposters imitate
Of these beware. Discretely the rear ones
From honest homes purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against the, even impositions, the public are requested to take special note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially attests every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The stamp, thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Beware that property to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be procured unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and are under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Imposters and Imitators will, of course, try the only safe plan of the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and seal of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

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DRUGGISTS, GROCERS &

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Throughout the World.

To Contractors

HEADQUARTERS DEPART. OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS

Sealed proposals are invited till 12th of April, 1864, for furnishing forage, fuel, and quarters for officers, at the following Arsenals, or Horse Replacement Stations, viz: Chicago, Ill., Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind.

Forage to be delivered at Pittsburg, Pa., and weighed on the scales and in a manner satisfactory to the proper inspector.

The Corn required must average at least of shelled Corn, 56 lbs. (1,120 pounds), and no ear will be allowed weighing less than one hundred (100) grains of shelled corn, and no shelled corn will be received which will not pass through a sieve of the following dimensions, viz: Two inches in length and one inch in width, and no Corn to be received that may shrink in such delivery. Corn to be delivered in sacks.

Hay to be of good, sound, merchantable quality, well cured, and well-cured quality will be required. Hay to be delivered in bales, weighing not less than 100 nor more than 150 pounds each, and to be of average weight. Hay to be delivered in sacks.

Bids will be received for Corn or Hay, or for both, with conditions of the contract advertisement, for the quantity of Corn or Hay, or both, to be delivered pounds gross weight. Bids to be accompanied by a certificate of good character, or the name of two sureties.

A. J. POTTER,
Brevet Col. and Chief Com. of Subsistence.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until TUESDAY, 12th inst., for the delivery of HAY, OATS and CORN, in such quantities as may be required, from time to time, at Camp Douglas, Ill. The Hay to be of the 1st Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and the Oats and Corn to be delivered free of charge at the above-named place.

Bids will be received for the delivery of forage without contracts, with the proviso of payment upon verification by the assistant quartermaster of the Post, that the forage has been delivered in good order, and that it was the very best that could be procured at the time when they will not be established. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids not satisfactory.

Proposals to be made on the consideration of the contract, or separate proposals on each may be required. Forms of proposals, with the necessary information, will be furnished on application to the undersigned, or to Capt. R. F. Ross, A. Q. M., Camp Douglas, Ill.

Any further information will be promptly given on application to the undersigned, or to Capt. R. F. Ross, by order of Capt. J. A. Porter, Depot Quartermaster.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Quartermaster's Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until 12 o'clock, M., April 20, 1864, for the delivery of 1,000,000 cubic yards of Stone, Gravel and Sand, and 10,000 cubic yards of Masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of Railroad, from Stoddard, in Johnson county, Kansas, to Pleasant Hill, in Cass county, Missouri, the Gravel, Sand and Stone to be delivered on the line of the Railroad, at such points as may be required by the Chief Engineer, in St. Louis, Mo., and in the quantities and at the times and places, not more than one mile distant,

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

THE CITY.

Death of a Gallant Officer.—Col. Mihalotzy, of the 24th Illinois Infantry, died at Chattanooga, on Friday last, from wounds received in the engagement at Tunnel Hill.

Arrest of Fire Thieves.—Four fellows were arrested near the fire last evening, while taking away sundry articles which they had stolen from among the goods thrown into the street. They will be properly dealt with at the Police Court this morning.

A Heavy Loss.—Mr. Burroughs, proprietor of the Richmond House, in this city, was unfortunately amongst the sufferers by the recent fire, in the railway car, near Toledo, Ohio. He was removing with his family from New York to this city, and lost all his furniture, jewelry, clothing, and many articles which can never be replaced.

Marine Disasters.—On the 9th inst., the schooner Challenge was at Port Washington from Chicago, to load with wood. While she was loading a breeze came on and her stern chain broke. She was run out of the harbor and sunk in nine feet water. It is thought she cannot be raised, as she is badly broken. The Challenge was owned by E. M. Porch of this city.

Fatal Accident.—A man named John Haskell was killed on Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock, at the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Yard, by being crushed between two freight cars, which he was attempting to couple. When taken out he exhibited some signs of vitality, but only for a short time. An inquest will be held this morning at his residence, No. 151 Franklin street. Deceased was unmarried and a member of the Masonic order.

Suddenly Caught.—As the 2nd Minnesota regiment passed through the streets on Saturday, one of the Captains noticed a man looking at them intently. The Captain was not bashful, and returned the look with interest; he was repaid for his trouble, recognizing in the spectator one who had deserted from the regiment at the battle of Perryville. The arrest followed as a matter of course.

Inquest.—An inquest was held on Saturday morning before Coroner Wagner at the City Cemetery upon the body of a male infant, about five months old, found in a house of ill-fame, No. 133 Sherman street. This is the child on whom the sensational "amalgamation" paragraph of the "secesh" sheet is supposed to be based, although it was neither an "octoroon," or "quadroon," being the offspring of Irish parents, neither were there any marks of violence upon its person. A verdict of "died from natural causes" was returned.

Fourteenth Ward Meeting.—A meeting of Union citizens of the 14th Ward was held on Saturday evening last at the house of Fritz Frillman, which was numerously attended. The meeting was organized by the election of Jacob Lundinger as President, and H. Pancker as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. F. A. Eastman, Fritz Becker, and Philip Steinmuller, on the importance of the coming election. Mr. Eastman's advocacy of the renomination of Abraham Lincoln was received with hearty cheers. Philip Steinmuller, Fritz Becker, and Ford Pancker were elected a ward committee.

Another Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Wagner held an inquest on Saturday afternoon at Peter Ohlberger's boarding house, No. 238 Canal street, upon the body of Frederick Tiemeier. Deceased, the night before, while going up stairs, slipped and fell backwards, fracturing his skull in the fall. After lingering in great agony till about six o'clock in the morning, he expired. Tiemier, who worked at Taggett & Whiteside's commission store, on South Water street, was perfectly sober at the time, but the stair case was a very steep one. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. He was a widower and leaves a daughter about nine years of age.

Brutal Assault.—John Axwell, an employee at Camp Douglas, was brutally assaulted on Friday night, while proceeding to his residence on Fourth avenue, by four Irishmen, who had been employed at laboring work in the Camp. From the nature of the wounds it is evident that the cowardly miscreants made use of "iron knuckles," as his eye is so badly cut that it is expected he will loose its sight. Mr. Axwell made a complaint yesterday afternoon before Justice DeWolf, by whom a warrant was issued. The only reason assigned for the outrage is, that these parties were required to take the oath of allegiance, and that they suspected him of being the probable cause. No loyal man would object to taking the oath half a dozen times if necessary, and none but confirmed Copperheads would raise a row about it.

Fifteenth Ward Meeting.—Pursuant to notice a large number of the Republican Union men of the 15th Ward assembled on Saturday evening, at the house of Chas. Hamlin, for the purpose of organizing for the coming Spring election. Jas. Grant was chosen chairman, and W. S. Golson, secretary.

Stirring speeches were delivered by Messrs. Hesing, Harvey, Nelson, Cole, Eastman and Wentworth, all urging the importance of thorough organization to redeem the city from the tax-eating administration.

After appointing a Ward Committee, consisting of Messrs. Shackleford, Golson, White, Knorr and Nelson, the meeting adjourned, to meet Wednesday evening at the house of Samuel Enders, corner of Larabee street and Chicago avenue.

Fearful Tragedy.—While the Coroner was holding an inquest at the city cemetery on Saturday, three men came running up, and stated that they had found the body of a man fearfully mangled, partially buried in the sand hills on the lake shore. Coroner Wagner visited the place indicated and found greater evidences of miscegenation than that wonderful discovery of the Randolph street reporter, for the body of the "man" was composed of the trunk of a man, the legs of a woman, the arms of a child, and other members equally heterogeneous. Indeed it was nothing more or less than a collection of discarded anatomical specimens. The Coroner notified the health officer.

It is not known how these specimens came to be deposited there, but is supposed that they are the remains of some dissecting table. There is a certain amount of respect to which even dead humanity is entitled, and that is decent burial. If medical students deem it necessary to increase their stock of knowledge to cut the human frame, let them do so, but in the name of all that is holy, let them cover their work when they have finished.

City Railway Matters—West Division.—Ties are being distributed along West Lake street, beyond Union Park, preparatory to laying down a double track to the limits. When this is finished, Randolph and Madison streets, it is said, will connect somewhere in the vicinity of the Beer Gardens.

The Blue Island Line is fast becoming the most popular line in the city, if we may judge from the number of passengers. On the streets through which the track is laid so large a proportion of the roadway is occupied by the railroad that other vehicles than the cars are unable in the present depth of the mud, to make headway. The Company have just purchased new cars for Randolph street, and others are building for Madison street and Blue Island avenue. Passengers by the two latter routes express the hope that they may be speedily finished, and so placed upon the road, that they may relieve the pressure upon the few cars now running between the hours of five and seven p. m. It is a fact that the passengers on the Madison street line are shabbily treated by the Railway Company in the matter of cars, although, perhaps, this is at present unavoidable. They are contemplating improvements, and this, among others, will claim their attention. It is also contemplated to run a car on Randolph street once every hour during the night.

Recruiting—Number Enlisted During the Past Week.—When the extra bounties ceased on the 1st of March recruiting almost ceased with them, consequently the several recruiting officers in the city met with but poor success in obtaining men for the service during the first seven days of this month. But the Government and Cook county again came to the rescue, and during the last two days volunteering might have been quoted "more active, with increased receipts"—the plump little $175 roll of Greenbacks, which every recruit has the privilege of holding in his hand and calling his own, having incited divers patriotic young men to a fighting pitch. And so we find that Capt. Young, at the Armory, closed his week's work last evening, with 57 fresh recruits on his list; Captain James enlisted 38 men during the week; the other recruiting officers gathered about 30 more, and Captain Hardy secured 20 fine fellows for the Navy—making an aggregate of one hundred and twenty volunteers during the week. Captain Pomeroy has mustered in 203 men, 179 of which were enlisted elsewhere. A large portion of those who have volunteered in the city are credited to Cook county.

Thus Chicago is being gradually lifted out of the reach of the draft.

Halsted Street and Milwaukee Avenue Street Railway.—The ordinance is before the Common Council, and will come up for action on Monday evening, granting the right to the West Division Street Railway Company to remove its track from Desplaines street, and lay down a double track on Halsted street, between Randolph street and Milwaukee avenue, to connect with the Milwaukee avenue route. The object of this change is to avoid crossing the ten or twelve tracks of the Galena and Chicago Railroad, on Kinzie street, at the Desplaines street crossing, and run up Halsted street, where there is but one track to cross. The dangers and delays incident to the operation of the route by Desplaines street will be such as to render it impossible for the Company to give satisfaction to the public, while there will be no such delays or danger if the Halsted street route is adopted.

We are surprised to learn that there is opposition in the Council to making the change; but it does not proceed from people on Halsted street, who are in favor of the change; nor from the Aldermen representing that ward, but from others not specially interested. The mode of the opposition is to attach onerous conditions to the grant, obligating the company to do things not required by existing ordinances respecting Street Railways. The Company offer to make the change on these terms, but they are willing, with the consent of the Council, to accommodate the people of the old Sixth Ward, by taking up their piece of track on Desplaines street and laying it down on Halsted. The whole distance is but four or five blocks. The people of the Milwaukee avenue section of the city [illegible] [illegible]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Eight Buildings Burned—Six Families Rendered Homeless—Loss $10,000.

Last night about half past 8 o'clock an alarm of fire was rung for the First District. On proceeding to the spot, the firemen discovered the conflagration to be in the block on the northeast corner of Randolph street and Market. The locality is well known to the citizens for it was one of the oldest settled in the city. It is close to the celebrated "Wigwam" on the Saginaw lot. The first engine to arrive, and the one which threw the first water upon the buildings, was the famous Long John, which was stationed on the corner of Franklin street. But energetic as were the movements of Engineer Harris and his men, the devouring element seemed progressing with even greater energy, for before water had been thrown upon the block, the house, 249 Randolph street, where the fire originated, was in flames from top to bottom, and in a few minutes the fire illuminated the whole neighborhood in all directions, and threatened the speedy annihilation of the whole block.

As soon, however, as the engines got thoroughly into play, all further progress of the flames was stayed.—In the space of about an hour and a half, they were completely mastered. And by a little after nine o'clock the engines left the ground. The origin of the conflagration is uncertain, and probably will ever remain so. The fire first broke out in the store of D. Adams, clothier, No. 249 Randolph street. It must have been burning for some time internally, for the first indication of its presence, was a burst of flame reaching nearly across the street, and illuminating the whole atmosphere. Mr. Adams estimates his loss at about $5,000, of which $3,000 is covered with insurance. The building was literally burnt to the ground, nothing being saved, not even excepting the business books. No. 247 was vacant—it was completely gutted. The next house to Adams', No. 247, was occupied by B. Silver, hat and cap dealer. The stock was damaged to the extent of $1,000, the insurance is only $1,800. No. 245 was a closed barber's store, the furniture was not insured, but most of the articles were removed. The house was not much damaged except by water.

The building on the corner of the street was a saloon kept by an Englishman, whose name was not learnt. He had only lived there about a month. The premises were not much damaged, and the stock chiefly saved. On Market street the houses damaged by fire were Nos. 22, 21 and 20, occupied by James McDonnell, boarding-house keeper, John Burke, saddler, and Chas. McDonnell, Esq., respectively. The houses were all chiefly damaged by the water. The furniture was necessarily much knocked about in removing, many enterprising individuals being actively engaged in saving articles of china, etc., by throwing them out of the bedroom windows. Esquire McDonnell, who keeps a book and stationary store, had his books much injured by water. We believe, however, he was insured. James McDonnell was insured for $800, which fully covered all damages. A stable in the rear, belonging to Chas. McDonnell, was burnt, but the horses in it were saved. The old Wigwam also suffered slightly from the aqueous element. Fortunately there was little or no wind, or the results would have been even more disastrous. The damage to the buildings which were owned by C. McDonnell and W. Bush is said to be covered by insurance. It would not exceed $1,500 or $2,000. Although luckily no personal injury was inflicted upon any concerned, still much discomfort must necessarily be felt by the families who were thus expelled from their homes in such a wholesale manner at the hour when they would naturally be settling down for the night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Banner Suit—Answer of O. J. Rose to the Complaint.

Records of Cases in the Different Law Courts—The Armory.

United States Court.—The attention of this Court on Saturday was directed to the hearing of motions. In the case of Freland and others against Roger J. Brass and others, a decree was entered for the appointment of a receiver, and a distribution of the assets among the creditors, parties to the suit.

Circuit Court.—The cause entitled Moses Hemmond vs. Willard Stevens, was on trial before a jury.

Superior Court.—The Court was sitting in banc all day Saturday, engaged in listening to testimony in relation to old accounts of no interest except to parties in controversy.

In this Court the following is the answer to the declaration in the cause entitled Thos. Nelson vs. Orrin J. Rose:

And the said defendant, Orrin J. Rose, by Burnham & Martin, his attorneys, comes and defends the wrong, when, &c., and says he did not undertake and promise in manner and form as the plaintiff hath above in declaring complained against him, and of this he, the said defendant, puts himself upon the country.

Signed by attorneys.

The plaintiff and his attorneys will please take notice that the defendant under the above plea will give in evidence and insist upon in his defense in the trial of this cause, that long after the municipal election in the declaration of members to wit: In July, 1863, sundry individuals, including the plaintiffs in the suit were desirous of getting up a banner for the "Democracy of the 5th Ward" of the city of Chicago, and procured a subscription paper to be drawn up of which the following is substantially a copy: [Published in a previous issue and now omitted.] That said plaintiff presented said subscription paper to several individuals (then known as Democrats) who signed the same, affixing opposite their respective names the amounts then respectively agreed to pay. That this defendant undersigned said paper, agreeing to pay five dollars for the purpose indicated in said subscription, and did pay it to said plaintiff, which was all the agreement this defendant ever made with said plaintiff in relation to said banner. That many of the other subscribers to said paper paid the amount of their respective subscriptions to said plaintiff, amounting to as much or more than the said banner was actually worth, or did cost; and also that said banner was not worth and did not cost the amount which the said plaintiff procured to be stated in the said subscription paper, but a much less sum, to wit, $90 to $100. Also that plaintiff has been fully paid.

(Signed by attorneys.)

Recorder's Court.—Not in session. On Monday the criminal docket will be taken up.

County Court.—There was no session of the County Court on Saturday, but on Monday its sessions will be resumed.

U. S. Circuit Court—Before Drummond, J. Common Law.

441—Hunt et al. vs. Leopold et al. Judgment for plaintiffs.

Chancery.

266—The Humphreysville Manufacturing Co. vs. Bailey et al. Dismissed at complainants' cost.

250—Same vs. Bailey. Same order.

464—Williams et al. vs. Berry et al. Dismissed; each party to pay his own costs.

—Same vs. Le Moyne. Decree entered.

Superior Court—Before Chief Justice John M. Wilson, Hon. John Van H. Higgins, and Joseph E. Gary, Judges.

1960—Jones vs. Beach. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

1276—Tucker vs. Lanman. Judgment for plaintiff.

Circuit Court—Before Williams, J.—Common Law.

834—Marx vs. Angel. Verdict for plaintiff.

842—Cassell vs. Framulla. Judgment confessed in open court.

—Hammond vs. Stevens. On trial.

—People, &c., ex rel R. C. Thornton. Relator admitted to bail, to appear at the next term of the Recorder's Court, to answer any indictment that may be found against him.

Police Court.—The City Treasury derived very little benefit from the business transacted at this institution on Saturday.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Call on Rev. R. Patterson, D. D.—Its Acceptance—Action of the Church and the Presbytery.

The Chicago Reformed Presbytery met on Thursday evening last to consider a call made by Messrs. George H. Stuart, John P. Crozier, Jay Cooke, and Rev. W. E. Boardman, the executive committee of the Christian Commission, on Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., of this city, to engage in the service of the Commission for the war.

Dr. Patterson addressed the Presbytery at length, stating the importance of the work of the Commission to the best interests of our army and our country, the necessity that Christ be recognized as the Captain of the Lord's host, and the duty of the descendants of the Covenanters who had so long protested almost alone against slavery, to make such sacrifices now in the cause of God and liberty as the emergency demands; the possibility that we may yet have to contend with the powers of despotism abroad as well as with oppressors at home; the certainty that we shall not be freed from the judgments of Him who has risen out of his place to break in pieces the oppressor, until we purge the nation from all complicity with slavery; his confidence in the ultimate success of liberty and the perpetuation of the Union; and his earnest desire to do what God might enable him, to promote that blessed consummation. He narrated the circumstances of the first delegation from the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago to the wounded heroes of Fort Donelson, which opened the way for the development of larger efforts in the East, and they occasioned his engagement in the Christian Commission work.

Messrs. George Stuart and Wm. J. Hanna, commissioners from the congregation, then addressed the Presbytery, representing the interests and patriotism of the congregation, which is largely represented in the army, expressing the affection of the people for their pastor, and proposing an arrangement which would allow him to go for a year to its service, still retaining the pastoral relation to the Scotch church, and reading the following resolutions of a congregational meeting held the previous evening.

Whereas, The United States Christian Commission has formally made a call on our pastor, Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., to abandon his charge in this place and engage in its service; and whereas, we are assembled to-night to take action in the premises; therefore

Resolved, That during a pastorate of seven years among us, Dr. Patterson has endeared himself to this church by his faithful labors in word and doctrine, both in and out of the pulpit, by his earnest and fearless declaration of the whole counsel of God, by his active co-operation with Christians of other denominations in this city in the work of home and foreign missions, and by his whole-souled patriotic labors in behalf of the spiritual and temporal well being of the brave defenders of our country. We rejoice that his incessant and arduous labors have been greatly blessed of God in the up-building of our church, the increased liberality of its members, the outgrowth of its Sabbath schools, and the enlarged fields of usefulness spread before us in the future.

Resolved, That we deeply regret that in the midst of this usefulness it should on any account seem at all probable that our pastor should be called away, and yet we feel that the United States Christian Commission has claims on us, that our patriotic devotion to our country will not permit us to ignore. We recognize in that Commission one of the greatest outgrowths of Christian zeal, philanthropy and patriotism the world has ever witnessed.

Resolved, That our personal feelings should give way before the superior claims of the Commission, and we hope it will meet the requirements of the call if we, as we do now hereby cheerfully and heartily propose to consent that our pastor do enlist in the work of the Commission for twelve months, or during the war, if it should continue longer, and at the end of that time resume the pastorate of this flock and people here. We shall feel keenly the sacrifice we are proposing making, and yet we will submit cheerfully to it, knowing that it is but our share of the nation's burden we are called upon to bear, in this its hour of affliction.

Resolved, That if a permanent separation of pastor and people in this instance be insisted on, it is our firm conviction that it will in the present state of our church prove disastrous to the cause of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this, the centre of the great Northwest.

Rev. M. D. Williamson, of the Reformed Dutch Church, being invited to a seat in presbytery, addressed it, congratulating the congregation and pastor on the generous spirit of the resolutions, and cordially offering his aid in supplying the pulpit so far as his parochial duties permitted.

The Presbytery approved the action of the congregation, and gave Dr. Patterson leave of absence for twelve months to engage in the service of the U. S. Christian Commission.

The Presbytery also appointed [illegible] Rev. R. A. McKinney [illegible] western Freedmen's Aid Commission, and assigned to that work for the current year.

Devotional exercises were then conducted, and the Presbytery adjourned by singing the one hundred and thirty-third psalm.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Concluding Day of the Session—The War Fund—Wolves in Cook County.

The Board Indorses Abraham Lincoln; Past and Future.

The Board of Supervisors met on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The following were present: The President, J. M. Allen, and Supervisors Alger, Brown, Brady, Cool, Cammack, Charleston, Chandler, Dolton, DeWolf, Drandorff, Edbrook, Fleming, Farwell, Fisher, Gibbs, Gage, Gormley, Haines, Hopkins, Harms, Johnson, James, Kingsley, Morgan, Myrick, McGlashen, McCaffery, Niles, Otendorf, Pancker, Pinney, Pusbeck, Peacock, Rees, Robinson, Shiels, Schierding, Smith, Steinhams, Steinmuller, W. W. Taylor, E. S. Taylor, Whitney, and Ward.

The minutes of the meeting of the day previous were read and approved, with the exception of that part of the report of the War Fund Committee relative to making the interest on $50,000 payable on June 1st, which was amended by inserting May 1st.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the Treasurer's report, reported that they have examined the vouchers and other papers, and would recommend that it be accepted and placed on file, which was accordingly done.

TIME OF ADJOURNMENT.

Supervisor Rees moved that when the Board adjourn they do so until the first Tuesday in June. Carried.

BOUNTY FOR WOLVES.

Supervisor James moved the following:

Resolved, That the County Clerk be authorized to pay a bounty of five dollars to any person who may present a certificate of some Justice of the Peace in the town where the wolf was killed, said parties shall administer an oath setting forth the facts in the case, which, when subscribed and certified to by said Justice, who shall also certify that he has cropped the ears off from said scalp. All previous orders of this Board relating to wolf bounties are hereby repealed.

Supervisor Dolton moved as a substitute that the former order in relation to wolf bounty be amended so as to read "five" dollars instead of "one" dollar.

Supervisor Kingsley had paid thirty-six dollars for the scalps of twelve wolves captured in the town of Barrington.

Supervisor Dolton's substitute was carried.

THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

Supervisor W. W. Taylor thought that some action ought to be taken in relation to the Court House Square, and moved that the matter be referred to the Building Committee, with power to act.

Supervisor Charleston wished the matter laid over till next spring.

Supervisor Steinhams moved to lay on the table. Carried.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Supervisor Ward moved that the Committee on Roads and Bridges be instructed to view that portion of the Archer Road from the Town of Lake to the Summit, and report the condition of the same to this Board at the next session. Carried.

RE-ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Supervisor Haines offered the following:

Resolved, That the Administration of Abraham Lincoln meets with our hearty approval and endorsement, and believing the policy inaugurated by him strikes at the root of the rebellion, thereby promising a speedy extinction of the so-called Southern Confederacy, we are earnestly in favor of his re-nomination, and in that event, will use all honorable means in our power to secure his re-election.

Supervisor Taylor thought the resolution out of place, and it came from a very improper place.

Supervisor Dolton was in favor of the resolution as the soldiers in the field were earnestly looking to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as the best means of putting down the rebellion.

Supervisor W. W. Taylor was opposed to the resolution, because he did not like to see the Board run a political machine. The minority, of which he was a member, had often been obliged to suffer from the presentation of similar resolutions.

Supervisor E. S. Taylor hoped that a copy of the resolution would be sent to the Democratic Convention, which meets here in July next, so that the members of the Convention could have an opportunity of knowing the feelings of Cook County on the Presidential campaign.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Allen, Alger, Brown, Cool, Charleston, Chandler, Dolton, DeWolf, Drandroff, Edbrook, Farwell, Fisher, Gibbs, Gage, Haines, Hopkins, Harms, Johnson, James, Kingsley, Morgan, Myrick, McGlashen, Niles, Olendorf, Pancker, Pinney, Pusbeck, Peacock, Rees, Robinson, Schierding, Steinhams, Steinmuller, E. S. Taylor and Whitney—37.

Noes—Supervisors Brady, Cammack, Flemming, Gormley, McCaffrey, Shiel, W. W. Taylor and Ward—8.

PER DIEM REPORT.

Supervisor Dolton presented the per diem report, which was adopted.

On motion of Supervisor Gibbs, the Board adjourned.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Their Organ in Chicago—Interesting Extracts—Interview with the Bishop—Question of Legality.

The second number of The Fenian—the organ of the Fenian Brotherhood—is just issued. It contains a variety of articles, all ably written, reports of meetings and donations, extracts from other papers, letters from friends of the movement, and the preamble and resolutions passed at the first General Congress of the Brotherhood, held in Chicago during the first week in November; it is a very interesting paper, and worthy of being read by all, not only by those who are giving aid and comfort to the movement, but by the outside public, as an exposition of the aims, standing, power and action of the organization.

By far the most interesting portion, however, is a report of a conference or interview held by the Bishop of Chicago with a delegation of the Catholic members of the Fenian Brotherhood, at the Bishop's palace on the first day of last December. We have not room for the whole report; the following extracts will, however, suffice to show the real ground at issue between the Fenians and the Bishop, and may also throw some light on the little understood subject of Catholic ratiocination:

Com.—Bishop, you say it is illegal to attempt or to assist in the attempt to overthrow the present state of society. Is the present Government which rules Ireland legal?

Bishop.—Yes.

Com.—What has made it so?

Bishop.—Seven hundred years of rule.

Com.—Seven hundred years, beginning with treachery, of misrule, of defilings, slaughtering, priest-hunting, church-burning, of famine and eviction.

Com.—How is it in the case of Poland?

Bishop.—O! glorious Poland! Why, there are thirteen millions of the most heroic people—the people who declared that if the Heavens should fall they would sustain it on their lances.

Com.—Is not Russia legal government?

Bishop.—Well, they have used tyranny to such an extent as to be beyond the power of endurance.

Com.—And has not England exercised toward Ireland such tyranny?

Bishop.—It was not the fault of the Government—the Irish representatives were not true to the people.

Com.—You say we have not sufficient cause to disturb the present state of affairs in Ireland, how is it with the Southern United States? Why are not they, the rebels, denounced and excommunicated? And why did Bishop Lynch of Charleston, defend them? Had they a sufficient reason to rebel?

Bishop.—Well, this is a loosely constructed Government, and it is yet disputed by some whether they had a right to rebel or not. This Government is only on its trial. Very possibly, if I was in their position I should think as they do.

Com.—O! Bishop, all can free themselves, but poor Ireland.

Bishop.—O, the Irish can free themselves if they are true to themselves. But should they attempt a revolution, they have no leaders.

* * * * *

Com.—And is there, can there be no remedy for this horrible state of affairs.

Bishop.—O yes, but not in the way you propose. I have myself been accused of being the friend of the British Government; but that is far from being the case. I have never taken the English oath of allegiance, and was glad to get away from Maynooth to escape doing so.

Com.—Well, Bishop, is there no way in which our society can be made in consonance with the laws of the Church?

Bishop.—Your object is illegal, and until you abandon that object nothing can be done.

Com.—Our object is the overthrow of British rule in Ireland. Must we give up that?

Bishop.—I have said your object was illegal.

Com.—Must we consent to abandon our intention of striking the British Government if an opportunity should offer?

Bishop.—Yes, even the British Government.

Com.—We have spoken of Poland. The National Government of Poland is one of the most inscrutable secret societies which has ever existed on the face of the earth. It condemns a man to death, and immediately he is found stabbed or put to death in some mysterious manner. No man knows even the names of those who comprise the Government, and yet the Archbishop of Ireland who is most opposed to us, in his letter to the Polish Committee in Dublin, apologizes for the small amount he sends to aid the cause of Poland. The Cardinals, and even our Holy Father, the Pope, offer up their prayers for the success of the Poles.

Bishop.—If they are secret they are [illegible] Nothing good ever came from secret societies.

Com.—We are detaining you longer than we expected. Allow me to ask the question: Must we, in your opinion, give up our idea of overthrowing British domination in Ireland, in order to be reconciled to the Church?

Bishop.—The British government is a legal government, and it is a crime against the Church to attempt to subvert the existing state of society.

Com.—Then we are to understand that the British government in Ireland is a legal government, and it is a crime against the Church to attempt to overthrow that government in Ireland?

Bishop.—Well, yes.

This decision closed the interview.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Meeting on Saturday Evening—An Opposition Ticket Nominated—A Grand Project.

A large and spirited meeting was held at the Young Men's Association Rooms last evening to take into consideration the expediency of nominating an opposition ticket for officers for the ensuing year.

Henry M. Smith called the meeting to order and nominated Geo. A. Meech as chairman, and W. B. Topliff as Secretary. Both were chosen.

Norman Williams, Esq., moved the appointment of a committee of five to be named by the chair, who should be instructed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. This motion prevailed, and the following gentlemen were selected: Norman Williams, attorney at law, Joseph S. Mead, of Mead & Johnson, B. V. Page, of Lewis, Page & Co., [illegible] W. Smith, 88th Illinois volunteers, F. P. Fisher, with L. D. Olmsted & Co.

After consultation they returned with the following ticket, which was recommended to be put in nomination:

For President—Geo. R. Chittenden.

For First Vice President—Henry W. Hinsdale, of H. W. Hinsdale & Co.

For Second Vice President—Chas. B. Reed, of Knox & Reed.

For Corresponding Secretary—John Howland Thompson, of Thompson & Bishop.

For Recording Secretary—D. P. Hathaway, Cashier, Tremont House.

For Treasurer—Ira Holmes, Cashier 2d National Bank.

For Managers—Chauncey T. Bowen, of Bowen Brothers; Wm. Sprague, of Lewis Page & Co.; E. C. Baldwin, Superintendent C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; Murry Nelson, of Murry Nelson & Co.; Alfred Cowles, of Chicago Tribune; George Taylor, of J. H. Wicker & Co.; Levi Z. Leiter, of Farwell, Field & Co.

This report was adopted as the sense of the meeting, and the following committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Chittenden and inform him of the action of the meeting: [illegible] upon Mr. Chittenden, and reported the following letter:

Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1864.

To the Nominating Committee of the Opposition:

Gentlemen—I am not unaware of the special claims the Young Men's Association is presenting to make upon the attention and co-operation of our citizens the coming year, and that upon this measure is based the Opposition Ticket—opposition to nothing but a dead lethargy in the affairs of the Association—aiming to awaken and call around it fresh influences of growth for a more enlarged sphere of usefulness.

In the names connected with my own on this ticket I recognize associates keenly alive to this call upon our energies the ensuing year.

We need a permanent building. We need library accommodations greatly enlarged, and a library that shall be worthy their better accommodations. We need a hall that shall become by its amplitude a lecture room for the people. We may secure these by an intelligent and careful use of the sympathies ready to be awakened among our citizens. We should study by comparison and investigation to profit by the experience of other cities, and emulate our sister institutions abroad in permanence and breadth of usefulness. This may be done—the Association willingly aiding willing officers. It is only as such that I can consent to be ranked.

Appreciating the honor you confer in the nomination, and abiding the result of the election, let me say that considerations of pressing business would constrain me to decline it, but for the important measures for which we believe the hour is ripe. Distrusting my own abilities, I assume only a willingness to serve the Association, if elected, in this or any other capacity that may in your opinion tend to the result coveted by us all. Thanking you, gentlemen, for this distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

Geo. R. Chittenden.

After the reading of this letter the meeting adjourned.

This ticket bears with it the credentials of that merit which ensures success; what is wanted is real live action. A pressing need exists for such an extension of the powers and usefulness of the Association as is here contemplated.

The nominees of this ticket will meet this (Monday) evening in Parlor No. 1, Tremont House; all are expected to be on hand at 7½ o'clock, sharp.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theater.—Mrs. Emma Waller, the talented tragedienne, commences an engagement at McVicker's Theater, in Lady Macbeth. Mr. Evans is put down for Macbeth. We are sorry that in this leading part Mrs. Waller is not to have better support than Mr. Evans' capacity will afford. This gentleman is a very respectable actor in parts suited to his powers, but the character of Macbeth is way beyond his reach intellectually and physically. We doubt not he will enact it respectfully, that is, he will not outrage the text of the play, but that is not enough. Mrs. Waller deserves something more than this. She is one of the very best living representatives of Lady Macbeth, and to throw in Mr. Evans to sustain her, is inexcusable, except under the force of positive necessity. The reputation of Mrs. Waller will be sure to draw crowded houses during her engagement.

Robinson & Howes.—The week opens at the Champion Circus with a very attractive programme. The oriental spectacle of the Halt in the Desert, in which will be introduced ten beautiful Arabian horses, will be given for the first time. Robinson will ride his trotting steed, and Shappee, Whitney, Aymar, Davenport, and other popular members of the company will appear. The performance each night will conclude with the pantomime of Harlequin's Ghost.

Academy of Music.—The African Dwarf will be introduced for the first time this evening. The managers think he is the most wonderful little man in the world, beside which all other dwarfs pale their faces. His beauty is more questionable than his diminutive size. There are other features in the programme worthy of attention, and we doubt not will excite the admiration of the crowd which is sure to gather every night at the Academy.

Museum.—Notwithstanding the ugly condition of the weather on Saturday, Col. Wood's Museum was crowded during the day and evening. The Colonel is a genuine showman, and no mistake. He knows what the public taste requires, and he goes right to work to supply it. The Invisible Lady, the Lilliputs, the Madagascar Family, and Signor Capelli and his Trained Monkey, are still at the Museum. The entertainment hall will soon be opened to the public, adding another to the many attractions of the establishment. A. D. Bradley, the stage manager, and Frank Aikin of Philadelphia, have arrived in town.

Zouave Twins.—The Little Zouave Twins will give an exhibition at Bryan Hall on Thursday evening next. The programme will embrace the Polyorama of the present war, the Swiss Bell Ringers, performance on the drum by the Twins, to conclude with a ball. The advertisement will be found in the amusement column.

Varieties.—Miss Kathleen O'Neil, Charlie Gardner, and Mlle. Lizetta, are the stars at the Varieties.

Ball.—The Chicago Musical Union Association, made up of the different bands in the city, will give a grand ball at Turner Hall, on North Clark street this evening, for the benefit of the Union Fund. The entire bands of the city, numbering over fifty, combined into one grand orchestra will furnish the music for the dancers. Probably no such combination was ever witnessed in the West. The Union deserve the patronage of the public, and we want to see them get their deserts.

Mass Meeting of the Chicago Laboring Men.—A large meeting of the laboring classes of Chicago was held on Saturday evening at the Fenian Hall, for the avowed purpose of taking the initiatory steps for the formation of a protective society. After several noisy and irrelevant discussions the meeting adjourned without having taken any definite action. All seemed anxious to form the society, but a few disorderly persons, who came in, created such a confusion that it was impossible for the chair to keep the meeting in order. It is a pity that so large a gathering became so paralyzed that no steps could be taken in the proposed direction. Several gentlemen attempted to set the meeting in the right track, but failed in the attempt, and numbers, becoming disgusted at the turn of affairs, left the Hall.

Returning Veterans.—The Second Minnesota Veterans passed through this city Saturday with recruited ranks, to visit again the scenes of their former battles and their former triumphs. The Army of the Cumberland is the destination of these veterans. Two hundred added names appear on the muster roll, and two hundred added heroes will fight against treason. The Ladies entertained them at the Rest.

Change of Time.—The managers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads have determined to alter the running time of their trains. Until further notice the trains on this line will leave and arrive as follows:

Trains	Leave	Arrive
Day Express	8:40 a. m.	6:15 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Richmond.—The cry "Onward to Richmond," has met with a liberal response in Chicago during the past few weeks, although as a watchword of war it was not heeded till too late. The novelty of a hotel conducted on the European plan in Chicago, has not militated against its success. The traveling as well as a good proportion of the resident public have already discovered in the Richmond House an establishment where everything may be procured that can be laudably wished for at prices exactly commensurate with the comparative value, and not at all extravagant. The gentlemanly proprietor—Mr. W. H. Burroughs—has already shown himself an adept in the art of making his guests comfortable, and we are glad to see that the Richmond, after having been for some years a losing institution, has at last been taken hold of in the right kind of way. By the bye we notice that the stand kept by Bamford & Baldwin is supplied with a choice collection of reading matter and the most Epicurian brands of cigars, and that the visitors to the house show their appreciation of the skill of Bamford & Baldwin in catering to their literary and fumigative wants.

Literary Entertainment.—The entertainment for the benefit of the Soldiers' Orphan Fund, at Bryan Hall, on Monday evening, promises to be one of the most attractive and popular of the season. Prof. Griffith will read some of the choicest patriotic pieces, which have been received with great enthusiasm in other other places. Aside from the Professor's readings, which will be of themselves a rich treat to all lovers of literary culture, several young gentlemen of the University and Law School of Chicago will assist, among which will be the following:

Mr. E. L. Akin will read a poem entitled "Am I for Peace?" by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson—not written for publication, but read at Washington by request of the Secretary of War. Mr. W. S. Pierce will pronounce "The Raven," which he has done before, and knows how to do. Mr. D. J. Lyon will personate [illegible] "Maniac," a piece of terrible dramatic power. Mr. F. A. Smith, who is a favorite in the University, will eulogize "Universal Suffrage," and Mr. E. B. Sherman will recite the "Parish Boy," a poem of rare merit.

Republican Meeting in the 15th Ward.—In pursuance of adjournment from last Saturday, the Republican voters and all Union loving citizens are invited to meet on Wednesday evening, March 16th, at the house of Jacob Enders, corner of Larabee street and Chicago avenue, for further consultation.

Wholesale Grocers.—A meeting of the wholesale grocers will be held at the rooms of the Mercantille Association this evening. Business of importance will be considered.

Warner Hall U. L. A.—Regular meeting this Monday, evening, for work. Action should be our watchword henceforth, until the rebellion is put down and with it its sympathizers.

Funeral.—See notice of the funeral of John Haskell, who was killed at the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Yard, on Saturday afternoon, on our first page.

Phthisic or Asthma.—Those of our readers who suffer from this distressing complaint, are reminded of Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.—Dr. James Hunter regrets the necessity of announcing that the requirements of the office of Drs. R. & J. Hunter, 820 Broadway, New York, are such as will prevent him from continuing his personal attendance at the Chicago office after the present, on and after the evening of the 16th instant. He can be consulted until that date, as heretofore, on all affections of the chest, embracing catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, consumption, and diseases of the heart, to which special class of diseases his practice is confined.

For the information of his patients he would say, that [illegible] will be [illegible] after the 16th [illegible]. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily, 86 Washington street.

Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary and Clinic Institute, 121 South Clark street, Dr. Everson, specialist for diseases of the Eye, Deafness, Catarrh and all chronic diseases. Cut this out and keep it.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamp) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph St.

The attention of those interested is called to the advertisement in want column, of a young [illegible]

THE REBEL PRESS.

THE DEATH OF COL. DAHLGREN.

Savage Editorials from the Richmond Papers.

[From the Whig, March 7.]

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF DAHLGREN'S PARTY.

From information derived from a trustworthy source it appears that the credit of the capture of the "Dahlgren party," is mainly due to Capt. Wm. M. Magruder and a squadron of Robbins' battalion under his command, who have for some time past been posted in King and Queen county as a corps of observation. Learning that the enemy was moving down the north bank of the Mataponi by the river road, with the evident intention of reaching Gloucester Point, Capt. Magruder determined to anticipate him, and with this view left his camp with about one hundred of his command, and Lieut. Pollard and seventeen men of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, making for a point on the river between Mantua Ferry and King and Queen Court House, which he succeeded in reaching in advance of the enemy.

Posting his command at an eligible point along the road in ambush, he had not long to wait before the enemy made his appearance, headed by Dahlgren himself, slowly and cautiously approaching as if apprehensive of their impending fate. As the column neared the point of concealment, Dahlgren's attention was attracted by a slight rustling in the bushes, occasioned doubtless by the movement of some of our party. Drawing his pistol he called out, "Surrender, you damned rebel, or I'll shoot you." In an instant private McCoy sprang into the road and leveling his piece, shot the miscreant dead.

A general volley was then poured into the enemy's ranks, which had the effect of emptying the saddles and killing as many horses and throwing the rest into inextricable confusion. Then ensued a scene of the wildest panic, which was heightened by the intense darkness of the night. Each man looking to his own personal safety, all sought refuge in flight, and spurring their jaded horses over the bodies of their wounded and over each other, the whole body broke pell-mell over a ditch and wailing fence, which the most adventurous fox-hunter would hardly have essayed in the heat of the chase, into a small field. Capt. M. immediately disposed his force around the field so as to prevent all egress, and quietly awaited the approach of daylight, when the whole party surrendered without resistance.

Much praise is due Capt. Magruder for his coolness and judgment in this affair. If he had ordered a charge upon the discomfited enemy in the road the probability is that some of our own men would have fallen by the hands of their comrades in an indiscriminate fight in the dark, while the opportunities of escape by the enemy would have been increased. As it was, the prudent course adopted secured most effectually the result desired without a single casualty on our side. This account strips the valorous Dahlgren's name of the little eclat which might have attached to it if he had fallen, as was at first stated, while boldly leading a charge in an effort to cut his way through our lines. He was shot down, as he deserved to be, like a "thief in the night," with his stolen plunder around him, while seeking, under cover of darkness, to elude the punishment he so richly merited.

DAHLGREN'S BODY.

The body of Col. Ulric Dahlgren, killed in the swamps of King and Queen, by the 9th Va. Cavalry, was brought to the city on Sunday night and laid at the York river depot during the greater part of the day yesterday, where large numbers of persons went to see it. It was in a pine box, clothed in Confederate shirt and pants and shrouded in a Confederate blanket. The wooden leg had been removed by one of the soldiers. It was also noticeable that the little finger of the left hand had been cut off. Dahlgren was a small man, thin, pale, and with red hair and a goatee of the same color. His face wore an expression of agony.

About 2 o'clock, p. m., the corpse was removed from the depot and buried—no one knows, or is to know, where.

RAIDS—HOW THEY SHOULD BE MET.

The Whig concludes an article on this subject as follows:

What then is to be done in order to arrest this infamous practice? Our soldiers should in every instance where they capture officers engaged in raids, characterized by such acts of incendiarism and wanton devastation and plunder as this last raid has been, hang them instantly. If they are handed over as prisoners of war, they at once come under the laws of regular warfare, and are subject to exchange. Our Government would have no responsibility in the matter. Questions, no doubt, would arise, but they might well be met by a recurrence to the causes which lead to the action of our soldiers.

The punishment meted out would certainly comport as strictly with the rules of warfare as the acts which provoked it. If the former was illegitimate, so was the latter, and in respect to both, a better understanding in future would, in all probability be the result. At all events, one good effect of the prompt application of Lynch law to vagabond robbers and incendiaries would be to arrest this system of outrages. We would be relieved from this pest of raiding, for it is barbarous and inhuman. Stripping of that feature, it could easily be rendered innocuous by a vigilant exercise of the means for home defense which are within our reach. [illegible] as it will be if we persist in extending to these freebooters the rights due to regular prisoners of war, we shall have to endure periodical outrages of the character lately inflicted upon us.

Let our soldiers, therefore, take the law in their own hands, and hang upon capture the officers of every raiding party found to be engaged in acts of incendiarism, devastation and robbery such as characterized the late raid around Richmond—This will effectually check the practice, and give us some security against the invasion of Yankee highwaymen—nothing else will.

THE CAPTURED BANDIT.

Presuming the documents found on the body of Dahlgren to be authentic, the whole question of the recent attempt to invade Richmond, burn and sack it, with all the other horrible concomitants of such a scene, can be stated and disposed of in a few words. It requires no fine disquisition to see our way clear as to what should be done with those of the banditti who have fallen into our hands. But it does require nerve to execute the palpable convictions of our judgment—a judgment which will be promptly sustained by the civilized world, including [illegible], the most truculent of nations not uncivilized.

Are these men warriors? Are they soldiers taken in the performance of duties recognized as legitimate by the loosest construction of the code of civilized warfare? or are they assassins, barbarians, thugs, who have forfeited (and expect to lose) their lives? Are they not barbarians redolent of more hellish purposes than were ever the Goth, the Hun, or the Saracen? The consentaneous voice of all Christendom will shudderingly proclaim them monsters, whom no sentimental idea of humanity, no timorous views of expediency, no trembling terror of consequences, should have shielded from the quickest and sternest death.

What more have we to dread from Yankee malice or brutality than we now know awaits us, if success attend them? What have we to hope from their clemency? Will justice meted out to those creatures stimulate either the brutality of the Yankees on the one hand, or increase their capacity and means for diabolism on the other? Both are now in fullest exercise.

If these men go unpunished, according to the exceeding magnitude of their crimes, do we not invite the Yankees to similar, and, if possible, still more shocking efforts? If we would know what we ought to do with them, let us ask what would now have been their fate if, during a war, such a body of men with such purposes and such acts, had made an attempt on and were taken in London or Paris? The English blow [illegible] and the French fusillade them.

If we are less powerful, have we less pride and self-respect than either of these nations? These men have put the [illegible] on themselves. They are not victims; they are volunteers for remorseless death. They have rushed upon fate, and struggled in voluntary audacity with the grim monster. Let them die, not by court-martial, not as prisoners, but as hostes humani generis, by general order from the President, Commander-in-Chief.

Will the Cabinet and President have the nerve to do what lies palpably before them? This is the question in all mouths. What concerns the people most now is not whether its public officers will come out of this war with brilliant European reputations—not whether, after leading the people out of Egypt, they shall have the reputation that Moses preserved, of being very meek—but they wish protection to themselves, their wives and children and their honor.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO A SLAVE.

During the session of the Mayor's Court on Saturday morning, a young German, giving his name as Charles F. Reese, called Officer Kelly out of the Court-room, and showing him a small black negro girl, told him that he wanted her taken into custody for stealing his pocket book.

Seeing from her drooping look that the girl was suffering from some cause, Kelly asked her what was the matter. She told him that she was almost dead; that Reese had beaten her almost to death. On examination he found that she had been literally cut to pieces with a cowhide from the heels to the top of her head. There was not a square inch of her body which was not bruised and gashed in the most horrible manner, and blood was trickling even from her head. Kelly asked Reese why he had beaten the negro in that manner? Reese said she had stolen his pocket book, and he was determined to whip her until she confessed what she had done with it, that, after whipping her to this extent, she had said she gave it to a free negro, but the free negro had declared that he had never seen her before, and that he wanted Kelly to whip her again.

Kelly brought both parties before the Mayor, who, having heard the circumstances, committed Reese to jail for future examination, and ordered a physician to be sent for to see the girl. Kelly took the girl to the upper watch-house, and called in a physician, who ordered her to be stimulated and kept comfortable. Up to last evening, though repeatedly dosed with whisky, she had laid in an almost insensible condition, and had eaten nothing. The girl is about ten or eleven years of age, and says she belongs to Mrs. Davis.—Whig, 7th.

[Richmond Whig, March 7.]

KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The following are the totals of the votes in the Kentucky election for members of the Confederate Congress at the following places: Augusta, Dalton, Smith's Camp, Abingdon, Forsyth, Decatur, Macon, Marietta, Marion, Griffin, Atlanta, Grigsby's Brigade, Rome, LaGrange:

Dist. 1—Machen, 1,807; Noble, 78. Dist. 2—Morris, 807; Triplette, 780; Dennis, 70. Dist. 3—Read, 1,615; Cofer, 917. Dist. 4—Ewing, 1,134; Barrick, 613. Dist. 5—Chrisman, 942. Dist. 6—Burnett, [illegible]; Thompson, 331; Hardin, 331. Dist. 7—H. W. Bruce, 1,535; Cooke, 149. Dist. 8—Marshall, 1,419; Pickett, 426. Dist. 9—E. M. Bruce, 1,501; Langhorne, 114; Pickett, 36. Dist. 10—Moore, 1,371; Johnson, 181; May, 126. Dist. 11—Bradley, 1,373; Breckinridge, 483. Dist. 12—Elliott, 1,553.

INCENDIARISM IN RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 8.]

Incendiary conflagrations were the order of the night on Friday night last. Three occurred in as many different quarters, and all beyond the city limits. The first alarm occurred at half past eight o'clock, and arose from the burning of some outbuildings, and the wood yard on the farm of Mr. Bridgewater, in Henrico, beyond Stony Run, about five miles from the city, in a northeastwardly direction. Mr. Bridgewater lost, including his tenements, a large amount of grain and provender. Several horses and mules burned to death, besides between six and seven thousand dollars' worth of corded wood. His loss is not less than ten or twelve thousand dollars.

The second alarm was sounded at about ten o'clock, and as we learn, arose from the destruction of a portion of the government stabling at Bacon's Quarter Branch. Seventeen of the government animals, horses and mules, perished in the flames before all of them could be rescued. The loss is not less than fifty thousand dollars.

The third alarm, which followed immediately upon the second, or about eleven o'clock, arose from the burning of the barn, granary and stabling on the farm of Mr. J. W. Randolph, bookseller in this city, in Eastern Henrico county, several miles from the city.

Mr. Randolph lost by the conflagration two very fine milch cows, three horses and mules, besides much provender, grain, and all his farming implements, valued in the aggregate, in good times, at fifteen thousand dollars, or seventy-five thousand at the present standard of money. The barn was [illegible] and the flames being thus [illegible] did not attract the attention of the inmates of the family until the whole structure was ablaze and the flames beyond the power of arrest by human agency.

These three conflagrations, occurring in almost opposite compass points from the city, within several hours of each other, leads to the belief that they were kindled by skulking Yankees, who have been separated and lost in the late raid, adopting this method of signaling each other and getting together. [illegible] to protect the farmers of Henrico from such visitations [illegible] the country Friday night, but we do not know that anything has come of it. Had such a patrol been in existence on Friday night the one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property destroyed might have been saved, or the wretches who applied the torch swung from the nearest tree.

Longstreet on his Travels.

Louisville, March 12.—The Democrat has information from an officer from Knoxville [illegible] that Longstreet had sent his wagon trains to [illegible] Richmond, and was [illegible]

United States Internal Revenue—Annual Taxes for 1864. The attention of taxpayers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license or tax, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make returns, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application to the Assistant Assessors at their offices between the hours of 9 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 5 p. m., corner Madison and Dearborn streets, second floor.

Peter Page, U. S. Assessor First District, Ill.

Chicago, Feb. 28, 1864.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your Cordial, "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—known her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Another Case of Deafness Cured by Dr. Everson.—For the benefit of the deaf, and in gratitude to Dr. W. K. Everson, I make this public statement. I was so deaf that I could not hear the loudest watch held close to my ear. Dr. Everson, Oculist and Aurist, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, restored me to perfect hearing at one sitting. John Mark, Tanner, Bridgeport, Ill.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	5:15 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
Detroit Express	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.
Detroit Express	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:15 a.m.	10:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:45 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a.m.	*10:30 p.m.
*Evening Express	5:40 p.m.	*2:00 a.m.
†Night Express	10:00 p.m.	‡10:30 p.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a.m.	*10:30 p.m.
*Evening Express	5:40 p.m.	*2:00 a.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—UNION DEPOT, WEST SIDE, NEAR MADISON STREET BRIDGE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	8:45 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	7:50 a.m.
*Urbana Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:45 p.m.
Hyde Park Train	3:35 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
*Mail and Accommodat'n	5:00 a.m.	*2:10 p.m.
*Day Express	6:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
†Night Express	10:10 p.m.	*6:30 p.m.
†Cin. & Louisville Express	10:10 p.m.	6:30 a.m.

No trains leave on Sunday evening. No trains arrive on Sunday evening.

CONNECTING WITH PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.			
Leave Pittsb'g	3:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	5:10 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Phila	8:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
" N. York via Allent'n		....	1:55 p.m.
" N. York via Phila	10:00 p.m.	12:00m.	2:45 p.m.
" Baltim'e	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
" Wash'n	9:00 p.m.	10:25 a.m.	3:00 p.m.

	Depart.	Arrive.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:20 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
*Fulton Passenger	11:40 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	4:20 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p.m.	*1:30 a.m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:50 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail passenger	8:30 a.m.	9:10 p.m.
Night passenger	9:30 p.m.	5:45 a.m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p.m.	10:20 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	6:45 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	8:40 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	5:45 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:30 a.m.	3:10 p.m.
St. Paul Express	11:00 p.m.	11:35 a.m.
Night Accommodation	11:15 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
Waukegan	5:30 p.m.	8:25 a.m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Morning Passenger	9:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Day Express	[illegible]	12:30 p.m.
Night Passenger	5:00 p.m.	8:10 p.m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

To Rent.

TO RENT—320 acres of land in McLean County, Ill. Also, 160 acres to rent or for sale in Champaign County, Ill., on reasonable terms. Apply to A. M. PENCE, No. 8 South Clark-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—Two story dwelling house, No. 190 West Harrison street. Furniture for sale. Rent taken in boarding for two persons. Possession given on April 1st. Also cottage house No. 280 West Harrison. Address P. O. Box 11, Chicago.

TO RENT—From April first, a four-story Brick House and Barn, with gas fixtures, 147 South Water street. Modern conveniences complete. Apply to ANDREWS & OTIS, 49 Clark street, Room No. 3, (up-stairs.)

TO RENT—Four stories of large Store 231 South Water street, with good offices. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—The first story of a stone front building, 36 by 98 feet—to be erected—will be furnished with capacious fire and burglar proof vault, and if desired, fitted up to suit as a banking house. Situated near the Chamber of Commerce and eligible quarters one square from the new Merchant's Exchange. Will be ready for occupancy about the middle of July. Rent will be moderate to a good institution. For particulars address Post Office Box 6230.

TO RENT—A Hotel. The Hotel in Keokuk, Iowa, known as the "Billings House," furnished, contains sixty-five rooms, and is the best stand in the city. Rent about $60 per month. Inquire of E. SCOTT HOWELL, Keokuk, Iowa.

TO RENT—The suit of rooms formerly occupied by Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, over the Mechanic's Bank Agency, in the Marine Bank Building. Apply to JOHN FORSYTHE, at the office of Scammon & Forsythe, Room No. 1, Marine Bank Building.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—After April 1st, two Portable Engines, each 15-horse power—one nearly new—with governors, steam gauges, and all fixtures complete, and in good running order. Can be seen in operation at Bridge Yard, corner [illegible] and State street. For particulars apply to J. C. [illegible] on Washington street, or address Post Office Box 1421, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange. A lot on North Wells street, 30 feet front, with cottage house. It will be sold low for cash or exchanged for a medium sized dwelling house and lot in the North Division. Address "H." P. O. Box 3760.

FOR SALE—One of the best stands for a Wheelwright in the West, located in the village of Cherry Valley, on the Chicago and Galena railroad, 8 miles west of Chicago. Said property consists of shop, 20x36 feet, two stories high, with paint loft, blacksmith shop, two forges, good house containing seven rooms, one and a half story high, all nearly new and in good condition. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Apply to T. M. CLARK, Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers. Two superior Engines of 60 horse power each, with boilers of full capacity for the engines, copper pipe, cut-off, &c. All complete. These engines are superior machines and the boilers are of first-class material and workmanship. Apply personally or by letter to W. H. BRUNS & CO., southwest corner of Clase and South Water streets.

FOR SALE—By John Burnap, seventy-five good Work Horses, on South Side street, opposite the Union Hotel.

FOR SALE—1,500 good Cedar Posts. Apply at the wood-yard of R. R. CLARKE, foot of Carpenter and West Grove streets, on the North Branch.

FOR SALE—A Great Bargain. The fine Stone Mills, at Warren, situated on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad and the Illinois Central Railroad, with track to the door; [illegible] feet and complete repair, and as good as new; [illegible] with the latest improved Cleaning Apparatus; has one and a half Chests of Bolts, with a Cooper Shop, [illegible] Elevators, and Bins for 6,000 bushels of wheat. The country supplies abundance of wheat. The power is [illegible] [illegible] particulars address J. W. J. CULTON, 187 South Water street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A large front parlor (unfurnished) with a small bedroom. Also, one large chamber with closet, with gas, can be had with board at 83 Green street, between Madison and Monroe. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—One large front room, suitable for two gentlemen, and one single room, with board, at 142 Wabash avenue, between [illegible] No one need apply unless [illegible].

MASONRY.—James McMillan will attend to all kinds of Mason work, such as Setting Smokestacks, setting Boilers, Engine Beds and [illegible]. Orders can be left at HAWKINS & CHAPMAN'S, [illegible]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.—The VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. [illegible]

$500 REWARD FOR A better cheap Family Sewing Machine than the Improved Little Giant. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation to assist in a store by a young man, American. Wages moderate. Pay for board of situation at STEWART HAMILTON'S Intelligence and Employment Office, 107 Clark street, Church Block. P. O. Box 3391.

WANTED—A good Printer, and Boy to learn the printing business. Good wages will be given the Printer—Boy from the country preferred. Write immediately to "GAZETTE," Madison, Illinois.

WANTED—By a practical Farmer, who understands Cattle and Horse Raising, and is a good horseman, a situation where he can have a house for his family. Best of references given as is in Cook County. Address "J. M." Box 17, Chicago.

WANTED—I have the most beautiful Picture of the Proclamation ever yet made, which is to be drawn at a prize. Send 25 cents for carte de visite of same, and one draw for the large picture, worth $200. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. Address "J.C." Post Office Box 637, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Efficient Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell "Mitchell's New General Atlas"—the best for family use ever published—and "Scribner's Eighty Years' Progress of the United States," from the Revolutionary War to the Great Rebellion—the best book ever offered for agents. Business permanent. Address C. R. WHIDDEN, No. 7 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3264.

WANTED—To Millers. Wanted a situation as Miller in a country mill, or to run on shares, by one that has been used to wind, steam and water power, and merchant and custom work. Address "A MILLER," Janesville Post Office, Wisconsin.

WANTED—By a young man (American) a situation as Engineer or Porter in a store or in a private Family. May be seen or inquired for at STEWART HAMILTON'S Intelligence and Employment Office, 107 Clark street, Church Block, Chicago. P. O. Box 3391.

WANTED—A Partner to continue the manufacture and sale of well established articles in which I am now doing a good business in this city. Gentlemen with two thousand dollars cash may address Drawer 6385, Chicago, Ill. References exchanged. All communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—A light, two horse, three spring or Democratic Wagon. Inquire immediately at MOORE, WING & SMITH'S, 18 Lasalle street.

WANTED—A Boy, 14 to 16 years of age, who is active and writes a fair hand, at the General Agency Office of the Security Fire Insurance Company, No. 13 South Clark street. J. H. PAYSON, General Agent.

WANTED—To lease for a term of years, five to ten acres of Clay Land, suitable for a Brick Yard. A location on either branch of the River, or on the line of a railroad, preferred, in the vicinity of Chicago. Address Post Office Box 111.

WANTED—A competent Corresponding Clerk to apply personally at the Fusian Hall, Randolph street, corner Wells, between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—By a person of considerable experience in general business, a situation where $3,000 or $5,000 together with his services, could be invested in a good paying cash business, in or out of the city. Could furnish a good team if necessary. Good references given and required. Address "CCT," Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—A home for an American boy—smart and likely. Age 12 years. Is honest, and would be a good boy to attend in some retail store. Ought to have some schooling. City preferred. Also, want a home for an American girl aged 15 years, with some respectable man, farmer preferred, where she is not too handy to the Post Office. Address "M," P. O. Box 3377, Chicago.

WANTED—A responsible man (Farmer preferred) to do business in each Township, without hindrance to other pursuits, for which one hundred dollars a year will be paid. Call personally at the office of THE RAILROAD, No. 151 Dearborn street, Chicago Post Office, or if you write for information, send 25 cents to Post Office Drawer 6387, Chicago, Ill., and if your Township is taken your 25 cents will be sent back to you.

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from nearly every township to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business can make four or five thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 1, (up-stairs,) 121 Clark street, or send twenty-five cents to Post Office Box 5662, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation in a Retail Dry Goods Store, by a young man of experience. Can furnish good reference. Address "W H," Post Office Box 2387.

WANTED—Two first-class Pattern Makers. To such good wages will be given. Call at 130 and 132 Washington street, (third story.)

WANTED—By a gentleman, lodgings and breakfast on the South Side, by a first-class teacher of piano-forte and vocal music, and would prefer a place that gave one or more pupils. Address "A," Post Office Box 754.

WANTED—Six good Carpenters at Evanston. Good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to JAS. KENNY, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—Rooms suitable for a Retail Millinery Store. Address "M L," Post Office Box 2915.

WANTED—An experienced salesman in a Retail Boot and Shoe Store. Address, with reference, Box 2043.

WANTED—Four good Machinists at Ward's Rolling Mill, North Branch.

WANTED—By a young man from the East, a situation as Salesman in a Hardware establishment. Recommendations satisfactory. Address soon, "OCH," Box 237, Lancaster, Penn.

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper, by a young man of large experience in the Produce business. Best of Eastern and city references given. Address or apply at office of Murry Nelson & Co.

WANTED—By a single gentleman good Board and room in a private family located south of Randolph and east of State street, where there are no other boarders. The comforts of a home desired. Best of references given if required. Address Drawer 6177, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Before the 1st of May next Unfurnished Rooms in a pleasant locality with good Board for myself and wife. J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, No. 10 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—A Situation by a young Man as Salesman in a retail store, gentlemen's furnishing goods or clothing store preferred. Will make himself generally useful. No objection to leave the city. First class reference given. Address "S. M." Tribune office.

WANTED—A good Man and his Wife for a farm. Good wages will be paid the man, and a good house is here ready for him to move his wife into—he can also have the boarding of the men on the farm. It is a healthy part of the State, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., 165 miles from Chicago and within three miles of a large city. Inquire immediately. Inquire at 147 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., J. Q. HOYT, or of W. B. Hoyt, Galva, Ill.

WANTED—A young man 22 years of age, with 7 years business experience, wishes a situation in some wholesale house as Traveling Agent. Salary not so much of an object as an opportunity to form a permanent engagement. Address, stating where an interview can be had, "S," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Jewellers. I want a good Jobbing Jeweller to work at the bench. None but a good workman need apply. To a good workman constant work and good wages. Apply at 59 Clark street, or 3 Dearborn street, room 1, up stairs.

WANTED—A position as Book-Keeper by a young man of over twelve years practical experience. Fully competent to fill any position. By permission, reference is made to former and present employers in this city as to qualifications, character, &c. Address "ACCOUNTANT," care P. O. Box 2019.

WANTED.—Binders, Attention! Wanted two good Forwarders. Steady employment given. Address R. F. STUDLEY & CO., St. Louis.

WANTED.—To Farmers. A situation is wanted by an experienced Farmer to take charge of a farm—one who is thoroughly acquainted with farming in all its branches. For full particulars inquire of F. S. HENDRICKSON, 114 Randolph street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4130.

WANTED—Three Coppersmiths at GULLAGER & SMEETH'S, corner of West Randolph and Desplaines streets.

WANTED—To Rent. I want to rent a good, comfortable House in a pleasant location, ANY side of the River. Will take possession any time previous to the first of May. F. E. HARMON, 38 Lasalle street. Post Office Box 2165.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Printing Office. A well stocked Job Printing Office with Eagle Press, &c., will be sold on good terms. Value about $1,000. Will take three-fourths of the purchase in [illegible]. A good opportunity to start in business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Flax-seed Oil Mill, in complete order, will be sold for one-half its real value. Address HENRY LAKE, Laporte, Ind.

FOR SALE—The tools and business of an established MEAT MARKET AT A BARGAIN. For particulars call at 90 West Randolph street, or address "W.B.," Postoffice Box 874.

FOR SALE—Drug store for sale in one of the principal business towns on the Michigan Central Railroad. A fine opportunity offered to a competent druggist, a good established business. Apply to LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—One-half of the interest in the Sweet Beer business of Arnold & Green. Apply at 202 Clark street, or address CALEB ARNOLD, Post Office Box 2634, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A Stock of Groceries, Lease of Store and Dwelling, Horse, Wagon, Fixtures, &c. Terms Cash. This is a rare chance for a man that understands the business. Apply at 280 North Clark street.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a good paying Grocery & Provision Business in a very good location, for cash only. Apply for particulars to HAMMLIN MOELLER & CO., No. 81 South Water street for 8 days.

FOR SALE—One good second hand 25-horse boiler and one new 15-horse Engine. Also one new portable circular saw mill. [illegible] KRAUSE, West Washington street, between Canal street and the river.

FOR SALE—Hardware and Agricultural Store at Iowa City, Iowa. The subscriber offers for sale his entire stock of Hardware, &c. [illegible] will located and doing a good cash business. The store is [illegible] opportunity is presented for any one desiring an [illegible] Address F. X. [illegible] Iowa City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A Steam Mill, eighty miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, three runs of 3½ feet burrs [illegible] and custom work, two [illegible] W. F. BOYE, No. 18 Market street. P. O. Drawer 5817.

FOR SALE—A small engine, new and in best order, for sale cheap. Inquire at [illegible] Furnace Block, northwest corner Clark and [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Look out for a good bargain.—The Subscriber will receive sealed bids on Friday, Saturday and Monday, March 11th, 12th and 14th, for the following described Property: [illegible]. JOHN DAVLIN, No. 1 Lord's Block, up stairs, on Randolph street. P. O. Box 2218.

FOR SALE—125 Lots, constituting Block 28 Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section [illegible] fronting on West Indiana, Ohio, Erie and Fourth streets. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE.—To Confectioners. Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000). [illegible]

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Brick house and lot on West Monroe street, [illegible] house two story and cellar [illegible] street. Also brick barn. For particulars address Box 297 or call at 43 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—New Cottage House of eight rooms, near corner of Michigan avenue and Harvey Place. House and garden. Also, thirty acres, with house and barn, and 1,500 fruit trees adjoining the City of Niles, Michigan. Will sell part or all of this land, cheap. WM. HANSBROUGH, 92 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Twenty acres of land on South Side, inside of the City Limits for sale. Very eligible to cut up and sell in lots. J. W. WAUGHOP, 83 Clark st.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots. No. 296 Indiana street, three story and basement, [illegible]; No. 101 West Monroe, two story frame [illegible]; No. 10 North Sangamon st., two story frame [illegible]; Green street, between Tyler and Van Buren [illegible]; Warren st., between Robey and Lincoln [illegible]; Ran[dolph] [illegible]. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Ten acres of land just west of the City Limits, between Kinzie and Fulton streets, at $1,200 per acre. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, house and lot 235 South Clark street. Will pay from ten to twelve per cent. Apply to M. GRAFF, 65 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—The southeast corner of Rush and Ontario streets—75 feet front on Rush. This is one of the most beautiful locations in Chicago, and well worthy of the attention of gentlemen desiring a residence. Apply to W. T. SHUFELDT, 21 South Water street.

FOR SALE—56x118 feet, near Union Park, on Fulton street, between Paulina and Wood street. Apply to T. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Dealer, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—The house and lot 19 Congress street—house 2 stories front, three stories rear, basement, [illegible] and has a roomy house, with closets, &c., and all modern improvements. There is a large brick barn on the premises. Will be sold low for cash. Address or call on W. H. TAYLOR, 144 Clark street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Warren street, near Page, 50 by 125 ... $5,000; House and Lot on [illegible] ... [illegible]; House and Lot on Prairie street, near 18th st ... [illegible]; House and Lot on Wabash ave., near 18th st ... [illegible]. Also, a large list of Dwellings, Vacant Lots and Business Property. J. L. LEE, 65 Clark street.

FOR SALE Desirable brick stores on Kinzie street, near Clark. Also, 10 acres good dry garden land, half a mile north of the city limits, near Milwaukee avenue. Also, houses, residence and business property in various parts of the city. ANSEL GAGE, Room 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lot on Park Avenue, between Reuben and Paulina streets, 20x125 feet; lot in Bishop Place between Madison and Washington streets and Union Park, 25x125 feet; lot on Washington, between Ada and Elizabeth streets, 25x125 feet; lot on Van Buren street, between Throop and Loomis, 100x125 feet; also, a number of houses and lots, building lots, river lots, business property, farms and Illinois lands. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—The south half of Section 26, 36, 13, consisting of 320 acres of the finest land in Cook County, within half a mile of the Station at Lyons, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. A part of this tract is covered with a handsome growth of wood. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—A farm of 120 acres, within one and one-half miles of Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. A good frame house, under a good state of cultivation, inclosed with good fence, twenty acres of heavy timber, an orchard of grafted fruit and other small fruits, for $30 per acre. Address "A," Box 4182.

FOR SALE—Houses, Lots and Land. One house and lot west of Union Park; 1 house and lot at Price place; 26 fine building lots on Peoria and Green streets; 25 building lots in block 31; 1 lot, brick stores on Lake street; also, 1 five-story marble front brick store on Lake street; 1 house and lot on Taylor street; a farm of 160 acres, all under fence, 60 in timber; also, 400 acres No. 1 land 3 miles from the city—a great bargain; 1 lot on Washington, [illegible] Also, 11 twenty acre blocks five miles west of the city—a soil twenty inches deep of black loam—very fine for vegetable gardens or country residence; a nursery of ornamental shade trees for sale—3,000 as a sample can be seen in the city. For further particulars, call on T. F. BALDWIN, 184 Randolph street, Room No. 2, (3d story.)

FOR SALE—A fine residence, 3 story, and lot on Eldridge Court. A nice two-story and basement house on Wabash avenue, near 12th street, $7,500. A very desirable house and lot, 21 feet front, on Carpenter and Lake, near Randolph street, $6,000. Also the following houses on [illegible] One Gothic house on West Madison street, near Curtis street, 14 rooms, $1,300. Two two-story houses on Sangamon street, near Madison street, $2,100. Two story dwelling, No. 213 West Madison street, [illegible]. Two cottages on West Van Buren street, near Halsted street, $750 and $1,000. Also for rent a two-story and basement house on State street, near 21st street, with two acres of land, [illegible] Desplaines street, with furniture for sale. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Real Estate and House Agents, Room 12 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—28 Lots on Michigan avenue, near Twelfth street—one-third cash, balance on time. A first-class residence on Wabash avenue, near Monroe street, with brick barn—very low. Lot on Monroe street near Wells. Lot on Clark street between Harrison and Polk—very cheap. A fine Lot on the southwest corner of Randolph and Ann streets. Desirable Lots in Ogden's Addition, near Union Park. The south half of Lot 9 in block 6, in the original town, 180 feet on Fulton by 75 feet on Clinton street. Apply to THOS. FREEMAN, 133 Randolph st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—My House and Lot, eligibly situated on Wabash avenue, in the best portion of the street. House four years old, with all modern conveniences. Has barn attached. Possession given May 1. Apply to S. D. WARD, Office Internal Revenue.

FOR SALE—First-class Business and Residence Property. Marble-front Stores on Lake street. Two fine Stores on Lake street. Two Stores on South Clark street. Ninety feet on State street, near Randolph. 96 feet by 120 feet, corner Clark street. 44 feet on Wells street, corner of Division. 40 feet on North Clark street, corner of Division. 115 feet corner Harrison and Wells streets. 60 feet by 100 feet, corner of State and Old streets. 200 feet by 120 feet, corner of Canal and Old streets. 100 feet by 120 feet on Hubbard street, with first-class house. 70 feet by 132 feet on Desplaines st., with good House. First-class Residence on Wabash avenue. First-class Residence on Prairie avenue. Two good Houses on Michigan avenue, south of Ringgold Place. Two fine Houses on Wabash avenue, near Old street. Fine Residence on West Washington street. Two Houses on West Washington street. Two valuable River Lots on South Branch. Two Houses on Michigan and Wabash avenues. 40 feet by 120 feet, corner of Prairie avenue and Palo streets. Real Estate in all parts of the city bought and sold. Apply to J. F. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 64 Clark street, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange for city Property, difference, if any, paid in cash—86 acres of good Fruit Lands, 1½ mile from St. Joseph, Mich., at $1,600, or 44 acres at $2,300, same place. [illegible] Inquire of SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, Room No. 7, Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE—Fine Residence. The Subscriber offers for sale at about half its value, his Residence in Geneseo, one of the most beautiful towns in the West. It is situated in a very convenient [illegible] and has the modern conveniences of a city residence. For particulars, address [illegible] Geneseo, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 215 acres—25 acres of timber, and 185 acres of good rolling prairie, under good cultivation, well watered, house, barn, orchard and plenty of living water on it. Located in the town of Wayne, Du Page Co., Ill., two miles from Wayne Station, six miles from Elgin, and thirty miles from Chicago. Price $28 per acre. Inquire on Farm, or address M. KERSHAW, Wayne Station, Du Page Co.

FOR SALE—A Farm 265 acres with the improvements—25 acres timber, five miles from a coal mine, with nice dwelling house, outhouses, &c., 5½ miles from Chicago, on R. I. Railroad, in Grundy county, Ill. Price $5,300. Inquire of J. H. REES, 83 Dearborn st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a first-class frame dwelling house and lot, situate 117 South Jefferson street. The lot is 25½ feet front by 80 feet deep to an alley. House contains modern improvements and there is a good barn and cistern on the premises. Also lot 8 in block 6, in the Original Town of Chicago, being 80 feet front on the river and immediately west of Munger & Armour's Warehouse. Apply to JOHN FORSYTHE, Room No. 1, Marine Bank Building.

FOR SALE—My house and lot on Prairie avenue, three doors south of Old (or Eighteenth) street. This is one of the most desirable places in the city for a residence. For particulars address Post Office Box 2441, or call at 81 South Water street, Room No. 2, up-stairs. J. JONES, Jr.

FOR SALE—A farm of 160 acres, seven miles from Chicago, [illegible] [illegible] SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, Room No. 7 Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE—Waukegan residence. A large and elegantly built brick house, standing upon several lots in the pleasant and fashionable suburb and in full view of the lake. The grounds are well fenced and handsomely laid out [illegible] fruit trees in full bearing. For a plan of the house and grounds and for terms apply to M. L. A. HARTZELL on the premises, or to Thos. B. Bryan, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—25 Lots in Block 5, Sampson & Greene's Addition, fronting on [illegible] street. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—Residence on West Side. House and Lot 311 West Monroe street, between Throop and Hooker. Lot 25 by 125. House two story frame, with water, gas, marble mantles, &c. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Cottage of six rooms, almost new. Barn for two horses, good well and cistern, lot 25 by 125; situated on the corner of West Lake and [illegible], one block from the horse railroad. Possession given at once. For particulars apply to PETER KELLER, 93 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Brick House and Lot corner Wolcott and Indiana streets—lot 125 [illegible]. River Lot near Pittsburgh Railroad Bridge, on South Branch. A number of Lots on the West and North sides. By P. GEDDES, Office No. 3, over 71 Wells street.

FOR SALE—Lots. Good Building and Residence Lots, pleasantly located in the West Division, on Chicago Avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—250,000 feet of Common Boards with a general assortment of common Lumber. For particulars address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—First class Residence—A Brick House on Dearborn street [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. [illegible]

FOR SALE—We will sell for cash, or part cash, one or both of our houses, 117 and [illegible] Jefferson street, between Madison and [illegible] [illegible] ARNHURST & DOUGLAS.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for a great bargain. Over [illegible] acres of valuable Timber land in the [illegible]

Amusements.

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. S. H. CHADWICK .... Sole Lessee and Proprietor. T. L. [illegible] .... Stage Manager.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION. MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL, CHARLIE GARDNER, M'LLE LIZZETTA. AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME THIS EVENING.

SCALE OF PRICES: Dress Circle and Parquette [illegible]; Private Boxes [illegible]; Single Seats in Private Boxes [illegible].

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS, Washington street, opposite Court House. Every Night at [illegible]. The two finest Stars in America, SHAPPEE AND WHITNEY [illegible] in a New School of Gymnastics. The Performing ARABIAN HORSES, ten Blooded, Spotted Steeds [illegible] HALT IN THE DESERT. [illegible] Robinson will give his Sensational Act [illegible] the GREAT TROTTING ACT. JOHN L. DAVENPORT will re-appear as Clown. A. F. AYMAR will assume the motley, and talk. The performance to conclude with the pantomime of THE HARLEQUIN'S GHOST. ST. PATRICK'S DAY, Two Performances. Friday, March 18, benefit of Mr. John L. Howes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. First week of the AFRICAN DWARF, the most wonderful little man in the world [illegible] Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon [illegible] EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Proprietor and Manager .... J. H. McVicker. Engagement of the celebrated Tragic Actress EMMA WALLER, who will appear in her great personation of LADY MACBETH, in which she has NO EQUAL now before the public. Seats can be secured for the entire week. MONDAY EVENING, March 14th, will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. LADY MACBETH .... EMMA WALLER. MACBETH .... Mr. E. EVANS. To conclude with the farce of A KISS IN THE DARK. In rehearsal, NAOMI, THE DESERTED, translated from the German expressly for Mrs. Waller. Saturday afternoon—GRAND MATINEE, for which tickets can be procured any day during the week.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. Second week of the great Phenomena, the Madagascar Family, From Barnum's Museum. Sig. CAPPELLI and his dramatic Monkey Coco. Fourth week of The Little People—King and Queen of Fairies. 200,000 Curiosities on Exhibition. Sixth week of THE INVISIBLE LADY. Monday, March 14th. Hours of exhibition, daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission to all the Rooms, Halls and Galleries, 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age, 15 cents. N. B.—The new and splendid Lecture Room will be opened with one of the best Comedy companies in the city, in a few days. The stage will be under the direction of the gentlemanly A. D. BRADLEY.

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. New and Second-Hand Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, March 19th, at 9½ a. m., at [illegible] AUCTION ROOMS, in Portland Block, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD GOODS—The entire Furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping—the Furniture is nearly new. MELODEON—One superior Melodeon, 5 octaves, rosewood case. AT 11 O'CLOCK. BILLIARD TABLE—One fine Billiard Table, with marble bed and patent cushions; also the cues and balls. MANGLE—A Mangle in excellent order. GROCERIES—Consisting of Coffee, Spices, &c. AT 12 O'CLOCK. BLACK MARE—A fine Black Mare, a good buggy mare, and excellent under the saddle. SORREL HORSE—Well broke for Double or Single Harness. BLACK HORSE—Well broke for Double or Single Harness. [illegible] HARNESS—One set Double Harness. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, March 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, March 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, [illegible] Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK, 103, 105 & 107 Dearborn street, Chicago. The most spacious Salesrooms, and the best adapted for the display of all kinds of Merchandise in the West. Particular attention will be given to the sale of household goods at private dwellings, and at our Salesrooms. Regular sale of household goods every Saturday. Sales of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., every week. Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of Merchandise.

5,000 BBLS. SALT At Auction. We will sell on TUESDAY, March 15th, at 11 o'clock, [illegible] for account of whom it may concern, 5,000 Bbls. Fine Saginaw Salt. In lots to suit purchasers. This sale is peremptory. Terms cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn St. Large sale of superior second-hand and new FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, March 15th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, [illegible] up housekeeping, including one superb rosewood case piano forte, [illegible] parlor and bedroom furniture [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Wanted.

WANTED—Board by two gentlemen in a private family where there are few or no other boarders, on the South Side, within ten minutes walk of Lake street. Reference given if required. Address M. F. ANDREWS, Tribune Office.

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced operator on Grover & Baker's machine at J. W. GRISWOLD & CO'S, 51 Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED—A situation as Farm hand on a large farm (Stock preferred) by an experienced and steady workman. [illegible] Address "E C P," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$60 a Month. I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—$75 a Month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell a new cheap Family Sewing Machine. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Immediately, a good, steady ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, to whom steady employment will be given. Address, with terms and references, JAMES K. WILSON, Architect, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Two good Machinists. F. W. KRAUSE, West Washington street, between Canal street and the river.

WANTED—To exchange tangible building lots, situated in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, (title perfect) for a good horse, buggy and harness. Address P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a small furnished House, or part of a large one, to have all modern improvements. Location [illegible] Rent paid in advance. Address "H D," Post Office Drawer 6321.

WANTED.—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address [illegible] & CO., Gen. Agents, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Two first-class Salesmen, to travel for a Wholesale Grocery house. A liberal salary will be paid. Address "A B," Tribune office.

WANTED—Furniture. Parties desiring to sell their Furniture without the trouble of selling at auction, will please address [illegible] Box 1320, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To sell or rent immediately, on reasonable terms, the Steam Merchant Flouring Mill, situated on the levee at Landing, and near the Depot of the M. and P. R. R., at Clinton, Wisconsin. For particulars inquire of E. W. PELTON, at the Mill [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government, at St. Louis, 100 Quartermaster's Laborers, [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the Great Natural Weather Indicator [illegible] [illegible] HALL & PIKE, No. 18 Portland Block, Chicago.

WANTED.—An experienced [illegible] immediately, at 61 and 63 Lake street (up stairs). [illegible] KEITH, VAN [illegible]

WANTED—A man who [illegible] can make himself generally useful [illegible] Apply at office of FOX & HOWARD, [illegible] street.

WANTED.—A man of [illegible] [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Daily delivered in city, per year .... $10.00; Daily, delivered, per week .... 20; Daily, to mail subscribers, per year .... 9.00; Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months .... 5.00; Tri-Weekly, per year .... 5.00; Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00) .... 2.00; 4 copies .... 7.00; 10 copies .... 15.00; 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club .... 30.00. Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864.

THE NEWS.

When loyal men by inattention and unconcern give the rule into the hands of copperheads, precisely such enormities must be expected as those enacted at the Common Council last evening. Will the readers of the TRIBUNE, merchants, bankers, mechanics, solid, sober men interested in the welfare of the city, ask themselves if they are personally responsible for the election of Hove-In Sherman by leaving other men to do the voting. If so, have they a right to complain. Will the present hour of their indignation and shame induce a better [illegible] in future? If so we can [illegible] it awhile. We could expect nothing better from the infamous gang who now feast and fatten on the disgrace of our city. This year will bring us a worse and more widely disastrous result, if the past have not shaken off the lethargy too apt to befall good men on election day. Read the Council proceedings elsewhere for your reproof and cure if you [illegible] in this your clear duty on the election day that gave our city Frank Sherman.

We have some news of the late expedition up the Ouachita river. The gunboats Ouchita, [illegible], Conestoga, Lexington, Fort Herman and Cricket composed the expedition. Trinity was found strongly fortified. The iron-clad Osage, in the advance, was allowed to pass without interruption. The flag-ship [illegible] then followed, when a heavy fire opened upon her which, after a short time, compelled her to retire in a damaged condition with the loss of two men killed, and eight wounded. The flag was then transferred to the Ouachita, whose powerful guns silenced the enemy's batteries, which consisted of three 32-pounders. But little difficulty was experienced in drawing the enemy from their position at Harrisonburg. Our forces burned the town. The expedition was a complete success.

Our dispatch misled us and our readers in yesterday's issue, and indeed we were at the time somewhat puzzled at the evident discrepancy of the facts set forth. We publish once more, as corrected, what the "Union State Central Committee" of Kentucky, convened at Louisville on the 18th of March, has in a call for a

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A majority of the Central Committee appointed by the Union Convention of the State of Kentucky, assembled in Louisville on the 7th of March, consider it their duty and right to call another convention.

Therefore, it is resolved that the voters of our State, who stand upon and endorse the platform adopted by the Union Democratic Convention held in the city of Louisville on the 18th of March [illegible] who desire to carry it out, be requested to elect delegates to a Convention, to be held in said city on the 25th of May next, for the purpose of forming a State electoral ticket, and appointing delegates to the Union Conservative National Convention, which meets in the city of Chicago on the 4th of July next.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Chairman. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, R. KNOTT, GEO. P. DOERN, HAMILTON POPE.

In our dispatch the word Baltimore appeared instead of Chicago. Verily, we believe the delegates elected under such a call will be more at home in Chicago. A rebel journal, quoted elsewhere, says the Vallandighams, Storeys and Merricks of the North are the men the rebels must encourage, and it is evident that from very nearly the same standpoint the Union State Central Committee of Kentucky are of the same opinion. There is an Unionism in Kentucky that will live and flourish when this diseased and rotten loyalty of Prentice and his crew has sighed away. The people of Kentucky are going to have the issue and choice of sides made squarely before them.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[illegible] are the "Northern Men the Rebels Must Encourage."

Chattanooga, March 18.—A recent number of a rebel newspaper—the Mississippian—contains the following remarkable passage: "[illegible] our neighbors read the Chicago Times, New York Express, Metropolitan Record, Cincinnati Enquirer, and various other papers of the North, which are exponents of the opposition to Lincoln? Have they read the speeches of Bright, [illegible] Merrick and various others? Have they ever found in any of those papers or speeches a single sentence that did not breathe the most ardent [illegible] rights doctrine, and uncompromising opposition to coercion? These are the men we wish to [illegible], and these are the men whose success [illegible] peace."

[illegible] from Dalton of the 9th of March, published in the Atlanta Register of the 11th, [illegible] in the recent attack on Col. Harrison's [illegible] cavalry, the rebels had an entire brigade, commanded by Wheeler in person. He lost one man killed and one wounded. The latter says further that the Yankees still have a strong force at Ringgold and hold Cleveland with a division.

The following items of Southern news are derived from various sources:

Howell Cobb delivered an address in Savannah on Wednesday evening last.

The amount of Confederate notes funded at the Custom House in Savannah during the first five days was nearly $750,000; at Macon, $4,500,000.

[illegible] [illegible]

FROM COLORADO.

Territorial Convention—Election of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

[illegible] City, Col., March 12.—The Territorial Convention held in this city yesterday elected six delegates to the National Convention to be held in Baltimore in June. Resolutions indorsing the Administration, and pledging the co-operation and support of Colorado, were adopted; also, [illegible] Congress to pass an enabling act providing for the organization of a State Government and the admission of Colorado into the Union.

[illegible] City, Col., March 14.—Among the resolutions which passed the Territorial Convention was one in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the States.

From East Tennessee.

[illegible], Tenn., March 12.—The cars came in from Knoxville to-day. The track from the [illegible] is in excellent order. [illegible]

From Richmond.

[illegible] York, March 12.—The Richmond Whig, of [illegible] [illegible]